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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

FOR 1898.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE:
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STATE OF MARYLAND.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,
408 MERCHANTS' BANK BUILDING.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1899.

His Excellency Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland:

SIR—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland.

Very respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON D. WADE,
Chief of Bureau.

PREFATORY.

The scope of this report is shown in the list of contents printed on page VII. It is devoted entirely to the counties of Maryland and embraces:

First—A description of each county.

Second—Statistics of the industrial enterprises therein.

Third—A list of the incorporations in Maryland, outside of the city of Baltimore.

Fourth—An article on the coal industry of the State.

Fifth—Statistics relating to the inspection of Oysters, the receipts and shipment of tobacco and the pack of tomatoes and corn.

Sixth—Labor laws passed by the General Assembly of 1898.

The Bureau of Industrial Statistics, as at present constituted, owes its existence to Chapter 29 of the Acts of 1892, and its objects, as defined by the duties imposed by the Act upon the Chief of the Bureau, are as follows:

"To collect statistics concerning and examine into the condition of labor in this State, with especial reference to wages, and the causes of strikes and disagreements between employers and employes.

"To collect information in regard to the agricultural condition and products of the several counties of the State, the acreage under cultivation and planted to the various crops, the character and price of lands, the live stock, *et cetera*, and all other matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits, which may be of general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State.

"To collect information in regard to the mineral products of the State, the output of mines, quarries, and so forth, and the manufacturing industries.

"To collect information in regard to railroads and other transportation companies, shipping and commerce.

"To keep a bureau of general information, and to this end all officers and institutions of this State, including officers of the General Assembly, are hereby directed to transmit to the Chief of the Industrial Bureau all reports as soon as published.

"To classify and arrange the information and data so obtained, and as soon as practicable, after entering upon the duties of his office, publish the same in substantial book form, and annually thereafter revise and republish the same.

During the past year the Bureau has endeavored to comply with the law, and its inquiries have been confined strictly to the subjects taken up, which, it will be seen, are among those concerning which the act makes its mandatory for the Chief to collect information.

The first part of the report is given over to a general description of each county, its manufacturing, as well as its agricultural resources, being briefly considered, and the matter so written as to be, it is hoped, of "general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State." This portion of the report has been arranged to offer a comprehensive view of the various sections of the State and their peculiar advantages and resources.

It has been my particular aim, however, to present, for the first time in the history of the work of this Bureau, statistics as to the industries of Maryland, outside of Baltimore city. Practically, all of these have been covered, with the exception of those in the suburban district immediately surrounding Baltimore, and which may be naturally regarded, from having offices and distributing centers in the city, and employing, in a large measure, city capital, as a part of the industrial development of Baltimore. The statistical tables dealing with these industries included in the report show, in regard to each, its name, character, location, number of hands employed, average number of weeks in operation during the year, hours worked per day, the system of payments, annual amount of wages paid and the condition of business during 1898 as compared with 1897. Such an investigation is a new feature in the work of this Bureau. The information is given by counties and is followed by a summary for each county. In order to make

this portion of the report full and accurate it was found necessary to make a personal canvass, and the results of this canvass have been highly gratifying. Little difficulty was experienced in securing from the proprietors or officers of industrial concerns the information asked for. The summaries show that the amount of wages paid out last year by the establishments reported to be $8,748,439.04. While the larger towns and villages in each county were personally canvassed, it is proper to remark that, of necessity, all the smaller industrial establishments were not visited, but every effort was made to locate them and to obtain information by repeated correspondence, and it is believed that the work has been as exhaustively and faithfully performed as is possible without the service of trained and well-paid special agents in sufficient numbers to undertake it with the precision and absolute thoroughness of a census.

The list of incorporations, also arranged by counties and summarized, exhibits, in each case, the title, location, date of incorporation and amount of capital stock. This will doubtless prove a valuable record to investors, merchants and professional men, as well as to artisans and workingmen.

The operations of the coal mines of Western Maryland for the past year are presented at length, and interesting and valuable statistics relating to this industry given, together with much general information.

My thanks are due for the efficient aid and co-operation received in preparing this report, to Mr. David E. Dick, special agent of the Bureau, and Miss Katie Flynn, its secretary. Mr. Dick has been conscientious and unremitting in his labors in pushing investigations to a successful issue and in advancing the interests of the Bureau. Miss Flynn has performed her duties carefully and to my entire satisfaction.

JEFFERSON D. WADE.

COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

DESCRIPTION.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION AND AREA.

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Formation.	Area in Sq. Miles.
St. Mary's	The earliest; called in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria	1634	360
Anne Arundel	After the Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cæcilius, second Lord Baltimore	1650	400
Kent	After the English County of that name, by settlers from said county	1650	315
Calvert	After the family name of the Proprietary	1654	218
Charles	From Charles, Lord Baltimore	1658	460
Baltimore	From the Proprietary's Irish barony (Celtic bilte-mor, *i. e.*, the large town)	1659	622
Talbot	After Lord Talbot, uncle of Lady Baltimore	1660	285
Dorchester	After the Earl Dorset, a family friend of the Calverts	1666	610
Somerset	After Edward Somerset, husband of Maria Calvert, daughter of Lord Baltimore	1666	365
Cecil	After the forename of the second Lord Baltimore	1673	375
Prince George's	From Prince George of Denmark	1695	480
Queen Anne's	After the reigning sovereign of Great Britain	1706	352
Worcester	In commemoration of the Stuart proclivities of the Palatine's family	1742	475
Frederick	After Frederick, Prince of Wales	1748	633
Caroline	After Caroline Harford, a niece of the Proprietary	1773	315
Harford	After Henry Harford, a nephew of the Palatine, Governor of the Province	1773	422
Washington	After General Washington	1776	435
Montgomery	After General Montgomery, killed at Quebec	1786	508
Allegany	After the great Indian tribe of Alligewi	1789	477
Carroll	After Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence	1836	426
Howard	After Col. John Eager Howard, the elder	1850	250
Wicomico	After the river of the same name	1867	369
Garrett	After John W. Garrett	1872	680

WESTERN MARYLAND.

Western Maryland is composed of the counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick. It is the mountainous region of the State, and the most highly favored in mineral resources. Along the division line between Garrett and Allegany are the immense coal deposits, which are such an important factor in the wealth of the State. The lumber industry of Garrett is another great source of wealth, and affords employment to thousands. In these two counties agriculture does not, as in the rest of the State, take precedence. Millions of dollars of capital is invested in the various enterprises of these counties, and there is room for the investment of millions more in the seemingly inexhaustible mineral and manufacturing resources of the western end of Maryland. Garrett, especially, is virgin soil for the capitalist, the manufacturer, the farmer and the workingman. Nature has been prodigal with her favors in Western Maryland, and for many years to come this region will hold out advantages to home-seekers and capitalists which will be sought for in vain elsewhere.

Washington and Frederick are agricultural counties, although their trade and manufactures are large, and their industrial development is constantly on the increase. From the colonial period the resources of Western Maryland in minerals have been exploited. Coal-mining was not begun until the present century, but before the Revolution extensive iron furnaces were in operation in Frederick, Washington and Allegany, and until fifteen or twenty years ago, this industry was in existence. Changed industrial conditions, however, have made the smelting of domestic ores in Maryland unprofitable, in competition with the iron manufactures of other places, but there is little doubt

that the deposits can be turned to commercial account in the future.

The climate of Western Maryland has been recommended by physicians for its bracing and invigorating qualities. In winter there are extremes of cold, and in summer of heat, but the summer nights are cool, blankets invariably being required by sleepers. For this reason, visitors flock in the heated season to the mountains of Garrett, Allegany and Washington, and the uplands of Frederick, many of them becoming interested in local enterprises, and, at the least, bringing into the community a demand for accommodations and food supplies that is no inconsiderable factor in the material advance of Western Maryland. Upon the southern slopes of the mountains, life in winter is pleasant for the unacclimated, and "summer cottages" are occupied by their owners, in many instances, all the year round.

The scenery of this section of the State is picturesque, ranging from the soft lines of the verdant Blue Ridge, to the wild and rugged ramparts of the Alleghanies. The topography of Western Maryland has been made familiar to residents in all parts of the United States, who have travelled through it on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, one of the two great trunk lines between the East and West traversing the central Alleghanies.

GARRETT.

Garrett is the extreme western county of Maryland. It was cut off from Allegany in 1872, and named in honor of the late John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is the youngest county in the State, and the largest. For years its population has been increasing rapidly. In 1880 it was a little over 12,000, and in 1890 it was 14,213. The county lies in the great plateau of the Alleghanies, and some parts of it are 3,000 feet above the sea level. No finer climate is to be found in the United States than that of Garrett, and the county is much resorted to, especially in the summer, by health-seekers. At Oakland and other points there are hundreds of summer cottages, owned by residents of Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and western cities, and the influx

of these in the summer time is a source of much revenue to the farmers of Garrett. The "summer boarder" finds in this county a hospitable people, a perfect climate, a scenery of mountain, valley, wood and stream unsurpassed.

The area of Garrett is 670 square miles. The proportion of this given over to mountain lands not arable, however, is large. To farmers, Garrett offers many possibilities. The county may be said to be in the virgin state, as, comparatively speaking, very little has been done to develop its varied resources. The lands are of the limestone variety, in part, and in both Garrett and Allegany, are "soils derived from the disintegration of the Catskill red sandstone," which "have about 33 per cent. of clay in the sub-soil, which gives them good body and makes them very retentive of moisture, and well adapted to grass, wheat and corn."—(Whitney.) Great areas of timber land in Garrett are waiting to be cleared and made arable, and this virgin soil produces heavy crops without the use of fertilizers or manure, necessary on older and long-cultivated farming lands. Garrett farms are generally small, and owned by the occupants. Cleared land sells for from $25 an acre upwards. In the future, Garrett is destined to have a large population. It is claimed that the timber to be gotten off an ordinary tract will pay for the land, and the growth of the timber industry has been rapid and is still advancing. As the fertile plains and mountain-sides are denuded of forest growth they will naturally fall into the hands of farmers.

The conditions of life in Garrett are such as appeal to the immigrant to Maryland, whether American or foreign-born, and to the man with small capital and a knowledge of or liking for agriculture in any of its branches, this county offers peculiar advantages. Churches and schools keep pace with the growth in population; the people are neighborly and considerate. An honest, hardworking yeomanry is that of Garrett, who make up a body of citizenship of which the State is justly proud. The rivers and streams of the county abound in bass, trout and other fish, and "big game" can be reached in the mountain fastnesses. Deer are to be found in sufficient numbers to attract hunters from the eastern part of the

country. Occasionally a bear is seen, and the glades and uplands are yearly alive with pheasants and wild turkeys.

The timber industry of Garrett is an enormous one, and constitutes the chief manufacture of the county. Millions of dollars are invested in it, and the county is dotted with saw-mills. Thousands of laborers have, within the past few years, found employment in the saw-mills and felling and transportation of timber. These come mainly from outside the State. Mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, and others, also find ready employment in Garrett. With the influx of this class of population the farmer, of course, will be given a ready market at home for many of his products.

Wheat, potatoes, corn, buckwheat, oats and grass are the leading Garrett crops. The maple forests of the county yield annually about 250,000 pounds of maple sugar, and during the season for this product, a considerable number of people are engaged in this industry. The buckwheat grown on the Garrett plateau is of the finest quality and in much demand in city markets. Wild honey is abundant.

The raising of live stock, owing to the excellent grazing in Garrett, is profitable. Cattle thrive and of late the establishment of creameries has been talked of. Such enterprises could be made to pay the maximum profit with the minimum of cost. Sheep are raised in large flocks and the mountain mutton of Garrett commands the best prices. This industry, also, is capable of vast development.

Garrett is one of the two counties of Maryland in which coal is found. The George's Creek coal region extends into Garrett from Allegany, and there are rich and, as yet, unopened deposits in the northern and eastern sections of the county. In the course of time, these must be developed.

The transportation facilities of Garrett are ample. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad traverses the southern part of the county, and Oakland, the county-seat, is located upon it. This town is 246 miles from Baltimore, 350 from Philadelphia, 147 from Wheeling, 347 from Cincinnati and 600 from Chicago. On the southern border of the county is the West Virginia Central, the eastern terminus of which is Cumberland. The

Oakland & State Line Railroad has been extended from Confluence, in Pennsylvania, on the Pittsburg & Connellsville line, into the northwestern section of the county, to Krug, and is to be carried on to Oakland. Near the eastern border of Garrett, in Allegany, is the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, traversing the George's Creek mining region. The roads in Garrett are, as a rule, kept in good condition, and there is plenty of stone at hand to make them solid and enduring.

Oakland has a population of about 1,300, and the public buildings of the county are of a creditable character. Three newspapers are printed at Oakland, the *Republican*, the *Democrat* and the *Journal*. Oakland is 2,800 feet above sea-level, and the scenery in the vicinity is magnificent. There are four hotels, dozens of mercantile establishments, and the town is one of the most progressive in Maryland. Deer Park, east of Oakland, a famous summer resort, 225 miles from Baltimore, is frequented by people from all parts of the country, and is well equipped with hotels, cottages and boarding-houses. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad owns the Deer Park Hotel, a mammoth modern hostelry. Selbysport, Swanton, Accident, Friendsville, Grantsville, Keyser, Mineral Springs and other towns and villages of growing importance are located in Garrett. Mountain Lake Park is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Oakland and Deer Park. It is the seat of the Summer Chatauqua, and of a Summer camp-meeting. The town was founded and is controlled by the Mountain Lake Park Association. Iron ore, fire clay and other minerals abound in Garrett.

ALLEGANY.

The high state of development to which the natural resources of Allegany are being brought is shown in another part of this report, and the volume and wealth of the coal industry of the county is also shown in another article. Allegany lies between Garrett and Washington, the Potomac River separates it from West Virginia on the south, and it is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania. It embraces 477 square miles, and is of irregular shape. The census of 1890 gave Allegany a population of 41,571, an increase since 1880 of 3,559. In Allegany agricul-

ture is of secondary importance, manufactures and coal-mining taking the lead. The coal fields cover 64,000 acres, and are a part of that greatest of all deposits, the Allegany field, which extends from Pennsylvania to Alabama. In Maryland, the deposit is of a semi-bituminous variety and the George's Creek product is claimed to have the best steam-making qualities of any coal produced in the United States. The George's Creek coal basin—sometimes called the "Cumberland basin"—lies west of Cumberland, between Dan's and Savage mountains. In addition to the coal deposits, Allegany is rich in other minerals—fire clay, cement, iron ore, etc. The fire clay found at Mount Savage is of superior quality and freer from impurities than other clays. Medina sandstone, found near Cumberland, is used by the glass works at that place.

The limestone and clay lands in the northern and eastern sections of Allegany and along the Potomac bottoms are very productive and most of them are in an excellent state of cultivation. As a rule, the holdings of farm lands are large, and the farms are worked by tenants. Large crops of potatoes, wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats and grass are raised. In the coal region, where the hills and mountains have been cleared, grass grows luxuriantly and grazing is becoming an important industry. The mountain sides are well suited to the growth of fruits, particularly apples. Land sells for from $2 to $100 an acre, and immigrants can obtain good farming tracts in eastern Allegany and along the Potomac and an unexcelled market for produce. Vast quantities of hay and grain are consumed by the mules and horses employed in the mining region, and the local supply of food products of all kinds is not equal to the demand. Allegany is wealthy and highly progressive, and the standard of education among the population is high. The miners, as a class, are very intelligent. Churches, schools, postoffices are within easy distance of every resident, and all the conditions that go to make up country life pleasant, and agriculture and manual labor remunerative, exist in Allegany. Farm laborers are paid good wages and there is a steady demand for them.

Allegany's industries are diversified. In the manufacturing line great sums of capital and thousands of mechanics and

laborers are employed. One comparatively new industry is the works of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, at Luke, above Cumberland, which has 475 employes, and the annual pay-roll of which aggregates $334,156.00.

The employes of this concern are divided into foremen, machine tenders, engineers, firemen, finishers, wood peelers and laborers, the latter numbering 244. These pulp-mills illustrate the richness of the resources of this part of Western Maryland. At Cumberland are located three tanneries with an annual output of 60,000 hides. Cumberland also has a tin-plate mill, glass factories, saw and planing mills, machine shops, flour mills, ice factory, and other industries which are tabulated elsewhere. Hydraulic cement is manufactured of the Trenton limestone found in the vicinity.

Cumberland is known as "the metropolis of Western Maryland," being next to Baltimore in size and importance among the cities of the State, it has a population of about 16,000; its history dates back to the Braddock campaign in the French and Indian war. It was incorporated as a city in 1856. It is the business centre of a wide region, embracing not only territory in Maryland, but also in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It lies on the Potomac, at the mouth of Will's Creek, and the foot of Will's Mountain, and is on the Old National Road, which was at first, when in course of construction by the Federal Government, called the Cumberland Road. Cumberland is distant from Baltimore, 178 miles; from Philadelphia, 290; from New York, 384, and from Pittsburg, 149. As the centre of a division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Cumberland has been of great commercial importance ever since the building of that road; which located there steel rail and rolling mills. The business section of the city is built of brick, and it is a basin from which a splendid view is obtained of the surrounding mountains and of the Potomac. The city is at the apex of an extensive triangle formed by the Potomac and only a few miles from the Pennsylvania Line. Access to the East is had over the Baltimore & Ohio and by the Pennsylvania System, the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad leading upward into that State from Cumberland. By the

West Virginia Central Cumberland is brought into close con-connection with the upper mining region of West Virginia, the coal from which is brought to Cumberland for shipment eastward and northward, and which region draws upon Cumberland largely for its supplies. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal runs from Cumberland to Georgetown, D. C., and this old waterway has had an important bearing upon the growth of the "Queen City." For years most of the boats used on the canal were built or repaired in the extensive yards of Mertens. Cumberland has three daily newspapers, the *Times*, the *News* and the *Independent*, and several weeklies, including a German newspaper. There are three national banks.

Frostburg, on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles westward of Cumberland, at the headwaters of George's Creek, has between 6,700 and 7,000 inhabitants. The town is on a plateau at an altitude of 1,700 feet above sea level. The climate is invigorating and especially recommended for throat troubles. The scenery around Frostburg is wild and picturesque. A large hotel, the Gladstone, has been erected at Frostburg within the past two years. The town has three newspapers, *The Mining Journal*, *Forum* and *Gleaner*, a municipal government, waterworks, electric lights and other modern conveniences. The chief support of the inhabitants is found in the mines. Frostburg has several banks and an opera house and it partakes largely of the enterprising spirit of the county. The General Assembly, at its last session, appropriated $20,000 for the erection of a second State Normal School at Frostburg, which will be completed this year. This institution will be of great value to the educational interests of Western Maryland, and it will be a noteworthy addition to the architecture of Frostburg.

Lonaconing is a mining town in the southwestern section of Allegany; it has about 7,000 population, and is on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles from Cumberland. Lonaconing has churches, schools, hotels, a savings institution, a State bank and two newspapers, *The Star* and *The Review*. The town was not incorporated until a few years

ago, and it lies in a valley in the midst of some of the most productive mines in the county.

Barton, Mount Savage, Westernport, Ocean and Midland are other mining towns located in the county.

WASHINGTON.

Washington county, with an area of 525 square miles, lies between Allegany and Frederick, along the Pennsylvania border, its southern boundary being the Potomac river. The western part of Washington is very narrow, but its eastern line is almost as long as its northern. It is one of the leading agricultural counties in Maryland. In 1890 the population was 39,782. In ten years the increase in population was 3.17 per cent. The western section of the county is mountainous, while the eastern embraces a succession of valleys famous for their fertility and mild climate. Physically, the Valley of Virginia continues through Washington county into Pennsylvania, where it is called the Cumberland Valley. South Mountain is on the eastern line of Washington. The limestone and clay lands of the county, which have been studied and reported upon by the State Geologist and the United States government, are fine wheat-growing soils, and Washington county is famous for its great production of this cereal. Comparatively, it is foremost among the wheat-raising counties of the United States. Its annual product is upwards of 1,500,000 bushels and the most of this yield is manufactured into flour in the county, water-power for flour-mills being at hand on the Antietam, the Conococheague, the Potomac and other water-courses of the county. A noticeable feature of the county physiography is the great number of springs in the limestone, slate and freestone formations, and these are of vast value as irrigating agents. Farms range in size from a few to hundreds of acres, and in price from $10 upwards. From $100 to $200 an acre is sometimes paid for well-located, productive and highly-cultivated lands. As is the case in all parts of Maryland, however, there is plenty of room for newcomers with agricultural leanings, either as tenants or purchasers. Much progress has been made recently in diversifying and increasing the value of farm products, and the farmer finds a

ready market almost at his door for all he has to sell, owing to the increasing industrial life in the county. The scenery and climate of Washington, in summer, draws thousands from the cities as temporary residents and, in supplying the wants of these, the truck farmer finds a lucrative return for his investment and labor.

The main crop of Washington is wheat, but corn, oats, hay and potatoes are also largely grown. Dairy farming is rapidly coming into prominence, and butter and cheese are made in large quantities for home consumption and for shipment to the cities. Live stock raising commands much capital, and the rich grazing lands of the valleys afford pasturage. Hay brings satisfactory returns, as there is a constant demand for clover and timothy from this county, and its clover seed has a wide sale. Poultry raising calls for attention, also, and around Hagerstown are to be found fanciers who have a national reputation. Fruits grow abundantly on the southern slopes of the mountains and in valleys, and the Cambrian sandstone formation on South Mountain produces peaches of surpassing flavor and color. Every year this industry is gaining in importance. These peaches come into the market later than those from the Chesapeake region, and bring good prices. The crop is highly regarded by consumers, it reaches the markets when danger of a "glut" is over and consequently the peach-growers of Washington County have an advantage over their eastern rivals. Uncertainty has prevailed for some years of a yield in other sections of the State and in Delaware. The Washington grower is seldom or never disappointed, and thousands of new trees are set out annually. Peach-growing has advanced the value of land in the South Mountain peach-belt. Timber was formerly thought to be the most valuable thing that could be grown on the land there. Apples grow in profusion in all parts of the county, and berry, grape and apricot culture is assuming enormous proportions. Horticulture is being given an impetus in Washington that may soon rank it with counties heretofore regarded as more peculiarly the field for this industry.

All religious denominations are represented in Washington County. The earliest settlers were German Baptists or Dunkards,

and it is one of the strongholds of that faith. The people are hospitable and, as a result of strict honesty and well-applied labor, prosperous. Schools are numerous, and there is hardly a farm in the county which is not within easy access of store, postoffice, church or school. The area of the county is 435 square miles.

Hagerstown, the countyseat, is in the eastern part of the county, and its admirable location and railroad communications north, south, east and west have brought it into prominence as an industrial centre. It lies on Antietam Creek, and is 86 miles from Baltimore. Its population is about 14,000 and it has many attractive and substantial buildings. Its two chief hotels, the Baldwin and the Hamilton, are fine structures. The city has water works, gas and electric lights. There are four banks, two theatres and a long array of business establishments. A fertile farming country surrounds the city. Four daily newspapers, the *Herald*, *Mail*, *News* and *Globe*, are published. An excellent fire department is sustained. Hagerstown is reached by the Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley Railroads. The Baltimore & Ohio extends through the southern part of the county and the Washington county branch runs to Hagerstown, a distance of 24 miles. The Western Maryland passes through the eastern part of the county to Cherry Run, connecting there with the Main Stem of the Baltimore & Ohio. Hagerstown is in communication with the north by the Pennsylvania & Reading systems, with the south by the Norfolk & Western, with the west by the Baltimore & Ohio and with the east by this road and the Western Maryland. These rail facilities make Hagerstown an ideal location for manufacturing. One of the largest bicycle factories in the country, the Crawford Bicycle Works, which employs in the busy season 900 hands, is at Hagerstown. Other industries are machine works, glove factory, organ factory, saw and planing mills, cigar factories, flour mills, agricultural implement works, carriage and spoke factories, etc.

Williamsport, founded by Gen. Otho Holland Williams, of the Revolutionary army, derives its importance largely from

the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, being one of the chief towns along the waterway. It is located at the junction of the Potomac river and Conococheague creek, seven miles from Hagerstown, on the Western Maryland Railroad. It is within a mile of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Its population is about 2,000, and it has a national bank, two newspapers, the *Leader* and the *Transcript*, seven churches, schools and a hotel. It has numerous industries, the chief of which is the Byron Tannery. Keedysville is on the Washington county branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, 12 miles from Hagerstown. Its population is about 800, and it has a newspaper, the *Record*. Sharpsburg is on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, 12 miles south of Hagerstown, and has a population of about 1,500. Here was fought the battle of Sharpsburg, in Confederate history, or of Antietam, as Union historians call it. A national cemetery is located on the battle-ground, where 5,000 soldiers are buried. The field is covered with handsome monuments. The national government has placed a fine monument on the field, and another has been erected recently by the State of Maryland in memory of her sons on both sides who fought in the battle.

Boonsboro, with 900 inhabitants, is 2 miles from Sharpsburg, and overlooks the battle-field of South Mountain. It is 10 miles from Hagerstown, and Keedysville is its shipping station. Boonsboro has a saw-mill and other industries, and a newspaper, the *Times*.

Other important towns in Washington County are Clear Spring, Leitersburg, Maugansville, Funkstown, Millstone, Downsville, Chewsville, Smithsburg, Cavetown.

The Washington County roads are noted for their excellence. Every country road leading into Hagerstown is macadamized. The Old National Road passes entirely through the county, a distance of 40 miles.

FREDERICK.

The easternmost county of the Western Maryland group is Frederick, occupying the central position in the tier of Maryland counties along the Pennsylvania line. It lies between Washington and Carroll, and its lower boundary is formed by Howard and Montgomery counties and the Potomac river. The

area of Frederick is 633 square miles, the larger portion of which is under tillage, and it has a population of 51,000. The census of 1890 gave it 49,512. As the second largest county in Maryland and one possessing great agricultural advantages, Frederick has long stood in the van of progress. The Monocacy and Middletown valleys are exceedingly fertile and the people are thrifty and industrious. There are many Dunkards in Frederick and some of the first permanent settlements in the county were made by colonists of this faith from Pennsylvania.

The lands in Frederick embrace soils formed of limestone, slate and triassic red sandstone. The limestone lands are strong and fertile, and particularly adapted to the growing of wheat and grass. Corn, potatoes, hay and other crops are also produced, and the dairy and live stock industries are important. Milk and butter are shipped in large quantities to Baltimore on the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads, and ready sale is also afforded in the latter city, as well as in other markets, for cattle, sheep and hogs. Some of the most extensive stock farms in Maryland are in Frederick, and the raising of blooded horses, formerly a most profitable industry, is again coming into favor. The sudden fall, a few years ago, in the price of horses, was a blow to the stock farms in Maryland, but this industry is now evidently assuming its former lucrativeness.

Farm lands in Frederick sell as high as $100 an acre, but prices range downward as low as $10 and $15. Some of the "red lands" are not very productive, owing to lack of care, and this makes them of minimum value when placed in the real estate market.

As a manufacturing center Frederick county has many resources, which, as yet, have been only partially developed. The Catoctin Iron Furnace, once the most conspicuous plant of its kind in Western Maryland, was first built in 1774, and was in operation until the latter eighties of this century. Other furnaces have, from time to time, been erected in Frederick, and the immense deposits of iron ore in the county are looked upon as certain to be developed in the future, when conditions

favor shipment to furnaces outside the county. Frederick is well supplied with flour mills, which secure wheat direct from the farmer, manufacture it into flour of salable grades for home consumption and export. Corn is canned in huge quantities. Several distilleries are located in the county and the output of whisky is large. The tanning of hides is another important industry; bricks are manufactured of the fine clay found in the county, and numerous lime-kilns do a thriving business, the lime being furnished to farmers near and far for use upon their lands.

The transportation facilities of Frederick include the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which runs along its southern border; the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which traverses the same region, the Main Stem running to Frederick Junction, and thence to Point of Rocks, where it joins the Metropolitan Branch; the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania, running from north to south through the centre of the county, with short branches in the northern section. An electric railway has been constructed from Frederick City to Middletown, and has proven of great utility. The roads of Frederick are, generally, in good condition, being of clay or stone.

Frederick City, 61 miles from Baltimore, is in the lower part of the county, and has a population estimated at upwards of 11,000. It has excellent railroad facilities, a model municipal government, gas and electric lights, water-works, an effective fire department, five national and two savings banks, a telephone system and well-paved streets. It has some claims as an educational centre, the Frederick Female Seminary, Frederick College, and the Academy of the Visitation and a business college being located there. It is also the seat of the Maryland School for the Deaf. *The Frederick News* is published daily, and there are two weekly newspapers, *The Citizen* and *The Examiner.*

The industries of the city comprise printing plants, plow works, brush factory, flouring mill, the largest vegetable packing establishment in the country, carpet factory, carriage factories, marble and brick works, tanneries, cigar factories, sash factories, brewery and other industrial establishments,

employing in the aggregate thousands of hands and representing an investment of millions. The country surrounding Frederick City is one of the choicest agricultural regions in the State, and is in an advanced condition of development. The city is a pleasant and agreeable place of residence, its people being progressive and hospitable. Most of the houses are of brick or stone, and the city has a substantial, solid air.

Frederick has many flourishing towns. Brunswick, with 3,000 inhabitants, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, derives importance from being the end of a division of the railroad and is a progressive, flourishing town. *The Brunswick Herald*, a lively local paper, is published here, and a savings bank and a female seminary are located in the town. Libertytown, twelve miles north of Frederick, has a population of nearly a thousand. It is one of the oldest towns in Maryland and supports a newspaper, *The Banner of Liberty*. Thurmont, formerly Mechanicstown, with a population of upwards of a thousand, is beautifully situated and is widely known as a summer resort. A bank and a weekly newspaper, *The Clarion*, are among the enterprises of Thurmont, which include several industrial establishments. Emmitsburg, near which is located Mount St. Mary's College, is in the northern section. *The Chronicle* is the local newspaper. Middletown is on the old National Turnpike, eight miles west of Frederick. It also has a newspaper, *The Register*, a savings bank and several local industries.

NORTHERN CENTRAL MARYLAND.

The counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard and Montgomery are included in this division of the State. It is, in some respects, the most important. It includes the chief county of Maryland in population and in wealth—Baltimore—and it extends from the Delaware Line to the District of Columbia and the Potomac River. All these counties, with the exception of parts of Cecil at one extreme, and of Montgomery at the other, are in close communication with Baltimore, and it is from them that that city draws much of its food supplies, especially vegetables and dairy products. Carroll, Baltimore and Harford are admirably situated for dairy farming, and millions of gallons of milk are shipped from them monthly for consumption in the city; the butter finding the most favor in the markets also comes from these counties, and with the rapid increase in the population and the commercial importance of Baltimore city, the demands made upon these nearby counties for such commodities grow greater. Montgomery is naturally tributary to Washington, although it also has extensive business relations with Baltimore, and Cecil, in a measure, is tributary to Philadelphia.

The farming lands of this group are of excellent character, under good cultivation and highly productive. The territory is rolling or hilly, with numerous water courses, and a succession of meadows and upland. It is in marked contrast to the mountains of Western Maryland, and the flat surfaces of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. The population is larger, and its advantages in schools, churches and town and village life greater.

As a manufacturing region Northern Central Maryland has many attractive features. Traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the Western Maryland

and the Baltimore & Lehigh Railroads, it has exceptional facilities in transportation, the short hauls necessary to reach Baltimore or Philadelphia being an important consideration. The region around Baltimore is dotted with manufacturing establishments of various kinds. They number hundreds, some of them being of long standing, but many dating back only a few years. The cotton and cotton duck mills at Woodberry, Savage, Laurel, Ilchester, Alberton, Dickeyville and other points have made Baltimore City one of the greatest distributing centres of these goods.

Granite and marble quarries are in operation, or have been in operation in every county in this group. The output of building stones is enormous, and the Port Deposit, Woodstock, Cockeysville and other granites and marbles found in this section are of the highest grade and always in demand. This industry, like others in Maryland, is yet in a primary stage of development, it being claimed that the deposits now being worked and others that are being brought to light are practically inexhaustible. There are slate quarries in Harford and copper is found in Carroll. The General Assembly of Maryland, recognizing the value and extent of the deposits of building and decorative stones in the northern, western and central counties as well as the results to be derived from scientific and exhaustive study of the geology of Maryland, has established the Maryland Geological Survey. In the second volume of its reports, printed last year, is a full and clear description of the quarrying industry of the State and of the character and distribution of stone.

Harford leads the counties of this group in the canning of fruits and vegetables, although this industry represents much capital and labor in some of the others. Tomatoes are raised largely in Harford for the packers. Harford, Cecil and Montgomery are the counties having water fronts, one side of Montgomery resting upon the Potomac, which affords fine bass fishing. A part of the southern boundary of Baltimore county is on the head of the bay, which also extends south of Harford and west of Cecil. The shad and herring fisheries of the two last named counties are a source of employment and revenue

to many persons. Live stock raising is an industry that has made great advances in Northern-Central Maryland and is capable of vast expansion.

CECIL.

Cecil County occupies the northeastern corner of Maryland and joins New Castle County, Delaware, on the east and Lancaster and Chester Counties, in Pennsylvania, on the north. The Susquehanna River and the head of the Chesapeake Bay are between Cecil and its western neighbor in Maryland, Harford, and Kent is on the south. The upper part of Cecil is thickly settled, and is one of the most highly developed agricultural regions in the State. In common with the entire stretch of Maryland along the Pennsylvania line, upper Cecil is peopled largely by immigrants or the descendants of immigrants from southern Pennsylvania. In Cecil and Harford these include many Quakers, while further west the Dunkards have always formed an important element of the population. Lower Cecil has been somewhat backward in development, because of insufficient transportation facilities.

In area Cecil covers 375 square miles, and its population at the last census was 25,851. Its soil presents wide diversity, and varying degrees of fertility. The "red lands" of Cecil are formed from the disintegration of gabbro, and the "gray lands" from the disintegration of gneiss. These make good wheat and corn soils, the gabbro lands, especially, being of strong texture, and an excellent soil for the raising of corn and tomatoes in Cecil and Harford. It is also a fine grass soil, and the timothy of Cecil is much sought after in the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia. There is considerable untilled arable land in Cecil, in the lower section, the scarcity of farm labor being a drawback to the smaller farmers.

The distinguishing physical feature of upper Cecil is the rolling character of the surface. Water and timber are abundant, and the rich uplands and meadows afford unsurpassed pasturage, as do also the marshes and lowlands of the bayside. Livestock raising and dairy farming are making rapid advances in Cecil, and these industries represent heavy investments of capi-

tal and an ever widening avenue for the employment of labor. Cecil has closer connection with Philadelphia than any other Maryland county, and has drawn largely from that city in wealth and population. Philadelphia capital has done much in developing the manufacturing and agricultural resources of Cecil.

The railroads passing through Cecil are the Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, which traverse the upper section ; the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, which penetrates the northwestern corner, and the Columbia & Port Deposit, which runs along the Susquehanna River. The Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, extending across the upper section of the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula, has its western terminus at Chesapeake City, on the Elk River, in Cecil. Through this canal pass the vessels of the Ericsson Line, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The canal is cut across Cecil and New Castle County, Delaware, from the Elk to the Delaware, and forms a link in the "inside water route" from the North to the South, a route which may, in future, play an important part in the military defense of the Atlantic coast.

The fisheries of Cecil County are important. Shad and herring shores are numerous, and the bay and its tributaries abound in numerous species of the finny tribe. Cecil is also famous for its wild-duck shooting.

The mineral resources of the county are large. Iron ore is plentiful, and until a very recent date, iron was manufactured in vast quantities, the industry dating back to the early years of the eighteenth century, when the Principio Company's furnaces had the largest output of pig and bar iron in America. During the war of 1812 cannon were manufactured at these furnaces. The rolling mills of the McCullough Iron Company, near Port Deposit and at North East, are now in operation.

Chrome ore is found in upper Cecil, along the State line, the richest deposit yet known in this country being that discovered by Isaac Tyson, in 1838, a half mile north of the Maryland and Pennsylvania line, five miles from Rising Sun. A few years ago gold-bearing quartz was found in upper Cecil, and since then the county has seen a return of "the days of '49" on a

small scale. Syndicates have been formed for the purpose of acquiring gold-bearing land. Hundreds of acres have been purchased, and arrangements made for working the deposits on a scale that promises good returns for the money, time and labor employed. About 100,000 tons of granite are annually produced at the quarries at Port Deposit, which have been in operation since 1816. The Port Deposit granite has been used extensively in the construction of government works—forts, bridges, etc., the Treasury building at Washington, and public and private buildings in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and other points. This granite, in a government test, sustained a pressure of over 18,000 pounds to the square inch. Serpentine, a much-prized decorative stone, is found in Cecil. Flint, feldspar and kaolin, used in pottery, also abound. The mineral resources of Cecil are capable of great development.

Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, fruits are the principal agricultural products. Peaches long held a prominent place among the farm products, and doubtless, with better scientific knowledge, peach-growing will regain its old importance. The raising of fruits and vegetables for the city markets, as well as for home consumption, is an industry made exceedingly lucrative in Cecil by the great demand from the nearby cities. Dairy farming is extensively carried on.

Elkton, the county seat, is located on the Elk River, in the eastern part of Cecil. Both the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads reach the town, and another railroad is projected to run southward through the county from Elkton. The town is 45 miles from Philadelphia and 51 from Baltimore, and claims a population of between 2,500 and 3,000. Elkton is substantially built, with wide and shady streets, and is busy and prosperous. It is the trade centre of a thickly-settled and thriving agricultural region and well situated for manufactures. The chief industry is the Singerly Pulp and Paper Company's mills. Flour mills, fertilizer works, brickyards and other industries, employing many people, are located in Elkton. Four newspapers—the *Democrat*, the *Whig*, the *News* and the *Appeal*—are published here.

Rising Sun, a thriving town in northwestern Cecil, has a newspaper, *The Journal*, and is the centre of numerous small industries. Port Deposit, before referred to on account of its granite quarries, has nearly 2,500 population, a national bank, canneries, planing mills, flour mills and a stove foundry. *The Press* is the local newspaper. The Jacob Tome Institute, a richly-endowed school founded by the late Jacob Tome, is at Port Deposit. Perryville, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna from Havre-de-Grace, has been long known as a coal shipping point for Pennsylvania mines and as a manufacturing town of superior advantages. The largest industry is the plant of the Armstrong Stove and Manufacturing Company. It is a noticeable fact that Port Deposit and Perryville supply a large proportion of the stoves sold by Baltimore City dealers. *The Record* is published at Perryville. Northeast, 6 miles from Elkton, is the seat of iron, fire-brick and kāolin works and other industries. It has a newspaper, *The Star*, and a population of 1,500. Chesapeake City has a population of 1,300. A dry dock here is owned by a firm of boat builders, who have extensive yards at Elkton.

HARFORD.

Harford county lies in northeastern Maryland, with Cecil, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river, on the east, the head of the Chesapeake Bay on the south, Baltimore county on the west and the Pennslyvania line on the north. Harford embraces 422 square miles of territory, and had, in 1890, a population of 28,993. The population has increased since 1890 and the county shows many signs of progress and development.

The situation of Harford is one of the most advantageous in Maryland. The soil is far-famed for its fertility and adaptability to almost every form of agriculture. Nearly one-fourth of the county is in woodland. The surface is rolling. The land runs through the gradations from light loam to stiff clay. Along the bay and watercourses, which are plentifully distributed throughout the county, are many fine "bottoms," growing the finest grasses and making excellent pastures. For

this reason Harford stands well up in the list of Maryland counties as a producer of live stock. A number of large stock farms are located in the county, some of them having national reputations. Much care and attention is given the raising of thoroughbred stock, and a great deal of money is invested in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs of this character.

The proximity of Harford to the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore has done much to advance its material interests. It is within easy driving distance of the latter city, and on market days scores of wagons laden with farm produce are sent into Baltimore, the Belair Market being, particularly, a Harford market. Philadelphia is but three hours from Harford by rail, and from all parts of the county good roads lead to that city.

The Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroads run through the lower part of Harford, and the Baltimore & Lehigh traverses the central and upper sections of the county to the Pennsylvania line, affording ample transportation facilities by rail. Propositions for building electric railways in Harford are under consideration, and within a few years it is probable that this section of the State will be gridironed by these roads, extending into Pennsylvania and focussing at Baltimore.

Corn is a leading crop of Harford, and wheat, hay, potatoes, tomatoes, oats, vegetables and fruits are also raised. The horticultural possibilities of the county are receiving much attention, and vast quantities of "truck" for transportation to the city markets are produced. The output of tomatoes is enormous, and most of them are sold to the canneries, which in Harford are numerous. The annual pack of tomatoes, peas, corn, peaches, etc., is estimated at more than 1,000,000 cases. The canneries and packing houses afford employment to thousands of people in season and offer a ready home market to farmers. Dairy farming is carried on extensively, the milk being shipped on early moring trains to Baltimore and other points. In this industry Harford has peculiar advantages, and the limits of its development will not be reached for many years.

The portions of Harford and Cecil bordering on the Susquehanna are known as one of the greatest ducking centres of the United States. Myriads of canvas-backs and other species of this water-fowl annually visit the "flats" of the Susquehanna to feed upon the wild celery found there, and afford sport and remuneration for local and visiting gunners. The ducks bring high prices, and are sent to nearby and foreign markets. Hundreds of residents of the two counties earn a comfortable livelihood by duck-shooting. The fisheries of Harford are extensive, the Susquehanna, the bay, and the tributaries of the latter, furnishing in season all the species of fish to be found in this latitude.

The prices of farm lands in Harford range higher than in most other sections of the State. Occasionally desirably located land, of good quality, can be bought for $15 to $25 an acre, but, in general, the price is from $25 upward. The farms are well-improved, and the houses and farm buildings are mainly of modern construction. In schools and churches Harford is in advance of many of her sister counties.

The principal town in Harford is Havre de Grace, on the Susquehanna, 36 miles from Baltimore and 62 from Philadelphia. It is in the southeastern part of the county, and on the lines of both the Baltimore & Ohio and Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroads. The original settlement of the town dates back to the early history of the colony, although it was named by General Lafayette because of the resemblance of its location to that of Havre, in France. The town has about 4,000 inhabitants, water-works, a national bank, two newspapers, *The Republican* and *The Ledger*, and a number of industrial establishments. Its fishing interests are extensive, and in manufacturing sites Havre de Grace offers many advantages.

Belair is the county seat. It is in the western part of Harford, on the Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad, in the midst of a fine farming region, and has about 1,500 inhabitants. Belair is 23 miles from Baltimore. Three newspapers are published in the town, *The Democrat*, *The Aegis and Intelligencer* and *The*

Times. There are two national banks here and the manufacturing interests of the town are considerable.

Aberdeen, with a population of 700, is in the southwestern part of the county, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. It is the location of a very extensive canning industry, has a newspaper, *The Enterprise*, and a national bank. Harford has many smaller towns.

In the upper part of the county are extensive slate quarries, the famous Peach Bottom slate area lying on both sides of the Harford-Pennsylvania line.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore County follows Garrett and Frederick in area, having 622 square miles, but its population is, at this time, probably six times as large as that of Garrett. Baltimore is the leading county of Maryland, in agriculture, in manufactures and in population. It does not include Baltimore City, the latter being politically dissociated from the county. In 1888 the territory of the city was greatly enlarged by the taking in of part of the "Belt," a strip of the county surrounding the city on three sides. The northern and western sections of the "Belt" voted in favor of annexation, but the eastern section, which includes Canton and Highlandtown, decided to remain in the county. The addition thus made to the city limits extends two miles north and two miles west of the old boundary, and it included several suburban villages, Waverly, Oxford, Woodberry, Hampden, Calverton and others. Nearly 36,000 inhabitants of the county thus became residents of the city.

Baltimore County has Harford for its eastern neighbor, Carroll for its western, and its northern boundary is the Pennsylvania line. The Chesapeake Bay and Anne Arundel lie upon the south. In 1890, the population of the county had reached 73,000, a decrease of only 10,000 since 1880, despite the annexation of the "Belt." Notwithstanding the loss to the county by the annexation, the development of suburban property, and the extension of rapid transit outside the new city limits, have added greatly to the county's population, Roland Park and other populous suburbs having practically

been built up within the past decade. The rapid development of the commerce and manufactures of the city is reflected in the growth of the county.

In Baltimore County the agriculturist and the rural resident find a landscape of the most attractive character. The land is high and rolling, heavily timbered, and watered by numerous picturesque streams. The soil is of the strongest and most fertile description. Gabbro and gneiss are the principal soil formations, and the land varies from heavy wheat and grass to light trucking soils. The constantly increasing demand in Baltimore City for fruits and vegetables, and all the products of the farm and dairy stimulate agriculture, and the truck farmer and dairy farmer find a close and ready market for their crops, and satisfactory remuneration for intelligent labor along these lines.

In mineral resources Baltimore County is exceedingly rich. From the early days of the colony its iron ores have been a source of attraction to capital, and from time to time, numerous iron manufacturing establishments have been in operation, although now the domestic ores have little commercial value. Copper mines were formerly worked in the county, and from this industry grew the present extensive copper works at Canton, which now exclusively use copper from Montana. Large deposits of this mineral are still said to exist in Baltimore County, but its mining is attended with such expense as to make it unprofitable. The first discovery of chrome ore in America was made in this county, a few miles north of Baltimore City, and a prosperous industry in the manufacture of products from this ore, of wide applicability in the arts, was established. Baltimore is still the centre of this industry, but the ore is gotten from California or foreign countries, the Maryland deposits, although the first to be discovered, proving to be an exceedingly small proportion of the supply.

The building stones of Baltimore County give it much of its importance in the industrial world. The famous Woodstock granite is found in this county, in its southwestern corner. This granite has been quarried since the thirties, and it has been

used in many of the chief buildings of Baltimore and in the Congressional Library, Postoffice and other buildings in Washington. Gueiss and gabbro rocks are used to some extent as building stones. The "most valuable of Maryland's limestone deposits are the highly crystalline marbles of Baltimore County." The Beaver Dam marbles have been used in the construction of the Washington monuments in Baltimore and Washington, the Baltimore City Hall, the new Court House, and important buildings in the cities of the East. Serpentine, porcelain materials and other minor minerals are found in Baltimore County. It is also noted for its mineral waters, chief among which are those of the Chattolanee Springs, the Roland, Strontia, Lystra and Bentley Springs.

The great extent of the manufactures of Baltimore County will be seen upon reference to the table dealing with the industrial statistics of the county, printed elsewhere in this report. The region around Baltimore offers unexceptional sites and advantages for nearly every conceivable industry, and the railroad connections of Baltimore and the sea-going and coastwise vessels which come into the Patapsco give unexcelled transportation facilities. From the city can be drawn skilled and unskilled laborers by thousands. The county ranks high as a producer of malt and spirituous liquors. Several brands of the finest whiskies are distilled, and these are exported in large quantities.

The county contains many fine estates, the country seats of men of wealth and leisure. For the raising of live stock it is an ideal section, and a large number of the finest stock farms in the East are within its confines. Along the Patapsco and the bay are numerous pleasure resorts, and fishing and gunning shores much frequented by sportsmen.

The county is well supplied with railroads. The Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and the Baltimore & Potomac run through its southern portion; the Northern Central extends northward through the county into Pennsylvania; the Western Maryland runs northwest from Baltimore City; the Baltimore & Lehigh northeast, and there are several smaller lines, built to connect industrial establishments with

the city. In addition to the steam roads, electric railways branch out from Baltimore, and are being constantly extended through the county.

The county seat is Towson, with a population of 2,500, seven miles from Baltimore City, on the line of the Baltimore & Lehigh Railway, and with electric railway communication with the city also. It has a national bank and three newspapers—the *Democrat*, *Union* and *Journal*. Towson is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. The streets are wide and well shaded, and the residences are handsome and commodious.

Canton and Highlandtown, small cities in themselves, given over largely to manufacturing, are in Baltimore County, adjoining the eastern line of Baltimore. As the industries in these places are intimately connected with the city and upheld by city capital, they will be treated of in detail in a future report.

Cockeysville, on the Northern Central Railroad, is the seat of a large stone quarry and an important distillery. At Lutherville is a young ladies' seminary and a number of fine residences. Emory Grove and Glyndon are noted camp-meeting grounds. Mt. Winans, two miles south of Baltimore, is a growing suburban town. Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railroad, has 1,500 population and is beautifully located in a region possessing many attractions for suburban residents. Reisterstown is on an electric railway, sixteen miles from Baltimore. It has 1,000 inhabitants. Scores of towns and villages are scattered throughout Baltimore County.

Sparrows Point (Steelton), on the Patapsco, a few miles below Baltimore city, is the largest manufacturing town in the county, and is the property of the Maryland Steel Company, a gigantic industry employing nearly 3,000 men.

The Phœnix Iron Works, of the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore city, are located at Dundalk, on the Baltimore & Sparrows Point Railroad.

CARROLL.

Carroll is located between Frederick, on the west, and Baltimore, on the east, south of the Pennsylvania line, and north of Howard. It covers 426 square miles and had, in 1890, a population of 32,376, an increase, since 1880, of 1,384. Carroll is regarded as one of the richest agricultural counties in the State and its physical features are about the same as in eastern Frederick. The land is high and rolling, all that is cleared is under cultivation, and the county is well-watered and wooded. The soils include limestone, the "red lands" of triassic red sandstone, and loams and clays of several varieties. There are many farms of from 100 to 300 acres. Land in Carroll brings good prices and it grows cereals, grasses, vegetables and fruits with equal facility. Dairy farming is extensively carried on along the railroad lines, there being a constant demand for the products of this industry in the city of Baltimore. The county has several creameries. The morning trains on the railroads carry huge supplies of milk into the city, and Carroll county butter stands deservedly high in the Baltimore markets.

The Western Maryland Railroad runs through the county from southeast to northwest, and the Baltimore & Ohio skirts the southern border. The Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania traverses the northwestern section of the county. Although its transportation facilities may be regarded, comparatively speaking, as ample, Carroll would be developed to a much greater degree were electric lines extended through the sections not now reached by the steam roads, and this is thought to be a certainty in the near future.

With more transportation lines, too, Carroll would appeal strongly to manufacturers and investors. It has many advantages which could be readily turned to account by them. The canning industry is a large one, and there are tanneries, distilleries, paper mills, flour mills and other manufacturing establishments. The mineral deposits in Carroll include marble, iron and copper ore, slate and building stones of several varieties.

Westminster, the county-seat and chief town of Carroll, has between 3,500 and 4,000 inhabitants, five banks, two weekly

newspapers, *The Advocate* and *The Sentinel*, gas and water works, several hotels and a number of important business houses. It is the trade center of a rich and prosperous agricultural and manufacturing region and is well located for industrial enterprises. The Western Maryland College, the chief school of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Westminster Theological Seminary of the same denomination, are at Westminster. One of the finest fire departments in the counties is that of this town.

Union Bridge, twelve miles west of Westminster, on the Western Maryland Railroad, has about 1,300 inhabitants and is of importance as the seat of repair shops of the railroad and of several other industries. New Windsor, a few miles east of Union Bridge, is the seat of New Windsor College.

HOWARD.

Howard County was incorporated in 1850, previous to which time it was a part of Anne Arundel. Howard is triangular in shape, with Baltimore and Carroll on the north, Frederick at the point of the triangle on the northwest, Montgomery on the south and southwest, a small section of Prince George's on the south, and Anne Arundel on the southeast. Howard is watered by the Patapsco, which runs along its northern border, and by the Patuxent, one branch of which separates it from Montgomery, and two branches of which extend well up into the county from the Anne Arundel line. The Main Stem of the Baltimore & Ohio skirts its entire upper border, and the Washington Branch marks the boundary between Howard and Anne Arundel. The area of the county is 250 square miles, and in 1890 its population was 16,269.

Howard's surface is hilly and broken, and heavy forest growths lend picturesqueness to the scenery. The arable soil is diversified, much of it being formed by the disintegration of gneiss and phillite, the latter making fine wheat and corn lands. Howard is a good grass-raising county, and well adapted to live stock raising. As a rule the soil is too heavy for trucking. Wheat, corn, potatoes, hay and live stock are the principal products.

Ellicott City, the county-seat, on the Patapsco river and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles from Baltimore, is a prosperous town of 2,500 inhabitants, and the amount of mercantile business transacted in it is very large. In 1774 Joseph, Andrew and John Ellicott, who had come to Maryland from Pennsylvania two years previously, completed a flouring mill on the present site of the town. Until a comparatively recent period Ellicott City was known as Ellicott's Mills. The town lies in a hollow surrounded by hills and many of the buildings are of stone. Rock Hill College, a noted Catholic institution, is located here and a few miles down the railroad is Ilchester, where another well-known ecclesiastical institution is situated. Further up the railroad is Woodstock College, for the education of priests, and St. Charles College is also in this county. Three newspapers, *The Times*, *The Democrat* and *The Progress*, are published at Ellicott City. An electric railway from Baltimore to Ellicott City was lately completed. The healthfulness of the climate, the beauty of the country and the cheapness of living, combined with such favorable transportation facilities as bring about cheap shipping rates, readily make Ellicott City a fine manufacturing site.

Savage is on a branch of the Patuxent in the lower part of Howard. It is the location of the cotton mills of the Savage Manufacturing Company, and has upwards of 1,000 inhabitants. A switch connects the mills with the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1½ miles distant. Savage is a place of some commercial importance. At Alberton, on the Main Stem of the Baltimore & Ohio, 5 miles above Ellicott City, are extensive cotton mills owned by ex-Postmaster-General James A. Gary. The population in nearly 1,000.

Throughout Howard are a number of small towns, and each of these is the centre of a prosperous community. Elkridge lies partly in Howard and partly in Anne Arundel, along the Patapsco.

The cultivation of tobacco is receiving some attention in Howard. Dairy farming is also an industry that can be conducted with profit along the lines of railroad. Owing to the fact that Howard has no transportation facilities save along the

upper and lower border, the development of the county has not been as rapid as it might have been. The projected "boulevard" or electric road from Baltimore to Washington, passes directly through Howard, but while, before the project fell into litigation and probable abandonment, the route was surveyed and partially built from Washington to Laurel and from Baltimore to Ellicott City, no work was done upon the central portion of it across Howard. The latest project is to build cross electric lines through the central and western parts of the county, and such an enterpise would open up a fine agricultural region.

Iron ore of good quality is found in Howard, and as early as 1800 it was smelted in the Avalon Works, built by the Dorseys, on the Patapsco. Ore is now taken out of mines near Dorsey's Station, on the Washington Branch of the B. & O., and used in the Muirkirk Furnace.

In the production of granite, Howard takes important rank. Building stone of the finest quality is found in abundance at Ellicott City and at Guilford, and the quarrying of this affords a field for the investment of capital and the employment of a considerable number of men. The famous Woodstock granite takes its name from Woodstock, in Howard, although the portion of the deposit chiefly worked is in Baltimore county near the Howard line. A quarry at Ellicott City is operated by Werner Brothers, and the granite procured here is extensively used. In various other parts of Howard building stones exist and in the future the development of these deposits will greatly increase the importance of this industry in the county.

MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery county, with an area of 508 square miles and a population of 27,185, in 1890, is bounded on the east by Howard, on the south by Prince George's and the District of Columbia, on the southwest and west by the Potomac river, and on the north by Frederick. Until a couple of years ago, when gold was discovered in upper Cecil, Montgomery bore the distinction of being the only county in Maryland in which this precious metal had been found. Owing to its fine soil, prox-

imity to the National Capital and intelligent and progressive population, Montgomery is one of the most advanced and prosperous counties in the State. In the lower part of Montgomery the Friends are particularly numerous and constitute a large body of landholders, and their frugality, industry and integrity have done much to place Montgomery in the forefront of progress.

The topography of Montgomery is diversified, being for the most part rolling. The gneiss lands, known as "gray" and "mica" lands, and the phillite sections of Montgomery are fine wheat and grass soils. The principal products are cereals and grass. The farms are usually large in size and good tracts of land, either large or small, can be had in every section. In the southern part of Montgomery trucking is a developing industry, the products being sent to Washington markets and readily sold, and many farmers are engaged in supplying the demands of the Capital for fresh vegetables and fruit. As a fruit-growing county Montgomery is capable of great development, apples, peaches, pears, berries and small fruits finding congenial soil.

The first discovery of gold in Maryland was made in 1849, in Montgomery county, near Sandy Spring. In the half century since much capital and labor has been employed in prospecting and developing mines, but the deposits have always been found to be so sparsely distributed and so small that the returns have been disappointing, although assays of from $168 to $787 per ton have been made. A number of mines are now being worked near the Great Falls of the Potomac, and some of them, it is claimed, are paying investments.

Granite of good quality is found in Montgomery, but so far the quarries established supply stone for local use only. The largest quarry is the Gilbert quarry, near Cabin John, which was opened in 1850 and is not now in use.

Montgomery is another of the Maryland counties which, with increased transportation facilities, will develop rapidly its resources and increase in population. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Metropolitan Branch) runs through the county from the northwestern border to the District of Columbia line. A

little over half the area of the county lies above the railroad and on the southern border of that part of the county below the railroad is the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, following the course of the Potomac river.

The building of electric railways from Washington into Montgomery County has been going on for some years, and when present projects are carried out the main towns in the lower end of the county will have roads running to Washington. These will not only rapidly increase the population of the towns, but will add largely to the rural population and quicken agriculture and commerce.

The largest town of Montgomery is the county-seat, Rockville, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 16½ miles from Washington and 54 from Baltimore. It has about 2,000 inhabitants, water works, electric lights and well-sustained churches, schools, hotels, many prosperous business houses and a national bank. Two newspapers, *The Advocate* and *The Sentinel*, are published at Rockville.

Kensington, a growing village on the railroad, 5 miles below Rockville, has drawn its population largely from Washington. The third newspaper of the county, *The Press*, is published in the town, which has a free library, a municipal government and is speedily rising in importance. Along the line of the railroad suburban villages are being built up by the Washingtonians seeking country homes, and the enterprise and capital these bring into the county is a great factor in its development.

Sandy Spring lies nearly half-way between Rockville and Laurel, in Prince George's County, the latter being its shipping station. It is in the centre of a staid and prosperous community, has a savings institution and is the home office of the Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE EASTERN SHORE.

Geographically, the Eastern Shore embraces nine counties, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset. These comprise more than half of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia peninsula, the rest of the territory between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the Atlantic Ocean being taken up by the three counties of Delaware, and the two counties—Accomac and Northampton—forming the Eastern Shore of Virginia. In the division of the counties of Maryland, made for the purposes of this report, Cecil is omitted from the Eastern Shore and placed with the northern and central counties, with which it is, agriculturally and topographically, more closely identified.

The Eastern Shore extends from the Pennsylvania line, on the north, to the Virginia line, on the south, and is the deepest portion of Maryland, forming the right side of the rough triangle made by the boundaries of Maryland. The Chesapeake and its great northern tributary, the Susquehanna, divide the State into two distinct sections, known as the Western and Eastern Shores, and this division was, years ago, so accentuated in politics as to make of Maryland practically two States, the people living on either shore regarding those on the other in the same light as they looked upon the people of the neighboring States.

Until a comparatively recent period, the Eastern Shore was cut off, in a degree, from the rest of the country, and the light of its advantages and resources hid under the bushel of neglect. To this the plantation system before the war contributed, as much of the territory was held in large tracts by wealthy and aristocratic land-owners and worked by slaves. Access to the region, particularly the lower counties, was difficult, transportation facilities meagre, and the "Go West" theory not only

kept immigrants from the Eastern Shore, but drew many promising young men from it to the new country beyond the Alleghanies.

Since the war, however, a change has come over the Eastern Shore. There has been an influx of home-seekers and of capital, manufacturing and industrial enterprises have been started, agriculture has advanced, horticulture has grown in favor and in profit, new methods of farming have been introduced, and the advantages of the section have been given wide publicity. The Maryland Bureau of Immigration, established in 1896, for the purpose of attracting new settlers, has fixed upon the Eastern Shore as its first basis of operations, and is maturing plans for the settling of colonies of Hollanders in the lower counties. A prosperous one is already established on the Great Choptank in Caroline. Next to agriculture, the most important interest on the Eastern Shore is its fisheries, embracing the oyster industry. The waters of the Chesapeake and of its tributaries, from the Chester to the Pocomoke, yield millions of bushels of these shell-fish. Shad and herring, in season, penetrate far up all the rivers and into the Susquehanna at the head of the bay. They are caught in seines on hundreds of "fishing shores" and sent to market in enormous numbers. The Maryland shad rivals those caught elsewhere, coming into market after the Florida, Carolina and Virginia shad. The Maryland output, fresh from the water, brings good prices, despite the fact that it follows the southern shad. The diamond-back terrapin is found in Eastern Shore waters, but its scarcity makes it very costly. Attempts have been made, and it is said with success, to propagate terrapin artificially, and "terrapin-farms" are included in the industries of this section. In the salt-water streams crabs are very numerous, and after the close of the oyster season the oystermen become crabbers, with remunerative results. A great deal has been done for the fishing interests of the Shore by the United States Fish Commission, which annually distributes millions of young shad, hatched artificially, in the rivers. By this means, notwithstanding the enormous catch of these fish the supply instead of diminishing seems to increase.

The soil of the Eastern Shore is adapted to the raising of all crops that can be grown in Maryland. Wheat and corn are the staple ones, although rye, oats and buckwheat are grown in considerable quantities. Potatoes, sweet and white, are raised on the Shore, and the tomato crop is fast becoming a leading one. The counties in this section are dotted with packing-houses, where tomatoes, corn and fruits are canned, work at good wages being given thousands of persons during the canning season. The peninsula is one of the greatest peach-growing regions in the country.

KENT.

Kent is one of the smaller counties of Maryland, having a territory of 315 square miles, and a population of about 18,000; in 1890 its population was 17,471. Agriculturally, Kent has no superior in the State. The farms generally are highly improved, the farm buildings kept in good repair, and the farming methods abreast of the times. There is no abandoned land. The sandy soils of Columbia formation, overlying stiff clays, are found to some extent in Kent, together with heavy loams with clay subsoils, making excellent wheat and grass lands. Wheat is relied upon as a staple crop, corn following next, although a great deal of trucking is done, and fruit growing receives much attention. Kent is particularly fortunate in its situation. The Sassafras River separates it from Cecil on the north, the counties of New Castle and Kent, in Delaware, bound it on the east; Chester River on the south divides it from Queen Anne's, and its western front, with a shore line three times as great in extent as its eastern border, is upon the Chesapeake. The surface of Kent is rolling, especially that portion of it near the bay, and the healthfulness of its climate is proverbial.

The Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad enters the county midway of its eastern line and runs in an almost straight westerly line through it for two-thirds of the distance to the Chesapeake, when it curves downward, and terminates at Chestertown, the county seat, on the Chester River. This is Kent's only railroad, and it gives the county communication with Philadel-

phia by way of the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Chestertown is 90 miles from Philadelphia by rail and 60 from Baltimore by water. The Chester River Steamboat Company's boats ply on the Chester River and Sassafras River, and the Ericsson Line of steamers reach points along the upper border of the county. In the summer the Tolchester Steamboat Company runs two steamboats daily from Baltimore to Tolchester Beach. The transportation facilities of Kent meet nearly every requirement, and the county has a choice of markets between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The western section of the county is naturally tributary to Baltimore, while the eastern has closer trade relations with Philadelphia.

Kent is included in the list of oyster counties, and the Chester River and bay shore bivalves are of goodly size and fine flavor. Kent has the advantage of being closer to the Baltimore oyster market than her sister counties on the Eastern Shore. Rock, perch and other fish are shipped in large quantities to Baltimore, and from this source the Kent fisherman derives lucrative returns. His fish are for sale in Baltimore within a few hours after being taken from the water and therefore bring the highest prices. During the summer thousands of boarders and visitors from the cities find temporary homes in Kent, the fine fishing at Betterton, Rock Hall, Tolchester and other points being an attraction to many vacationists. The Ericsson Line affords the northwestern section of Kent a daily steamboat between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Kent is one of the foremost peach counties. This industry has retrograded somewhat in the past few years, owing to the prevalence of the "yellows" and the "San Jose scale," and many orchards have been destroyed to arrest the ravages of these pests. However, these dreaded enemies of the peach are now being successfully combatted by the State Entomologist, and peach-growers are regaining faith in the crop. In the production of vegetables for export, and of small fruits, Kent is active, and having among her farming population a surprisingly large proportion of highly intelligent and trained farmers, who regard farming as a science and not a haphazard occupa-

tion, her agricultural resources are fast being developed and enlarged. Much attention is paid to the raising of live stock, and the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in Kent are of the best and most profitable breeds. Dairy farming is followed to a considerable extent.

The manufactures of Kent are considerable. Grist mills, canneries, brickyards and lumber mills are among them.

Chestertown, the county-seat, is one of the prettiest towns in Maryland, with an excellent location on Chester river, 34 miles from its mouth. Its population is in the neighborhood of 3,000, and it has water works and electric lights. There are two national banks and three weekly newspapers at Chestertown—the *News*, *Transcript* and *Enterprise*. The churches, schools and hotels of the town are creditable. A straw board mill, a carriage factory, brickyard, creamery and saw mill are among its industries. Washington College, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State, is located at Chestertown. Rock Hall, on the Chesapeake Bay, is a growing and prosperous village, inhabited chiefly by oystermen. Betterton, on the northwestern shore of the county, is widely known as a summer resort and for its superb fishing. Millington, Edesville, Still Pond, Galena and Kennedyville are thriving villages.

QUEEN ANNE'S.

Queen Anne's is one of the richest agricultural counties in the State and partakes of many of the characteristics of Talbot, within the bounds of which it was included in the last century. Queen Anne's lies south of Kent, and its western boundaries are the Sassafras river and Chesapeake Bay; Talbot is on the south and Caroline and the Delaware line on the east. The climate of Queen Anne's is mild and balmy and the surface of the county is rolling. The lands are exceedingly fertile, producing heavy yields of wheat, corn and grass. The county covers a territory of 352 square miles and has a population of about 19,000; in 1890 its inhabitants numbered 18,461. The county has been advancing in population since the last census. In the preceding decade there was a falling off.

Queen Anne's has a stiff yellow clay subsoil, overlaid with loam, and with the minimum of care and fertilization retains its productive qualities from year to year unimpaired. Large farms are the rule in this county, and the prices of land, owing to the excellent care that has been taken of it and the general cultivation in all parts of the county, are higher, on the average, than in many other counties. Wheat, corn, rye, oats and hay are the staple crops, but, in common with her sister counties, Queen Anne's is rapidly springing into prominence in horticulture. The raising of small fruits and all kinds of vegetables for the city markets is engaging more attention every year, and the future of Queen Anne's, in this regard, is highly promising.

The fertile Kent Island is a part of Queen Anne's. This island, lying in the Chesapeake, opposite middle Anne Arundel, held the first permanent settlement in Maryland. The narrowest part of the bay is that between the western shore of Kent Island and Anne Arundel. Although under cultivation for two and three-quarter centuries, the island is to-day the delight of agriculturists, the rich soil producing in profusion all the staple crops, fruits and vegetables. The shores have rich oyster beds and provide fine fishing and gunning, water-fowl of various kinds frequenting them in season. The Chester River is noted for its oysters and fishing grounds. Counting this river, by far the greater part of the border of Queen Anne's is upon water. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster industry and in crabbing and fishing. The county is one of the few in Maryland having little vacant, untilled land. Practically all of the arable surface is under tillage. The proportion of woodland, however, is not small, and a considerable extent of the area of the county along its water-line is occupied by marshes, which furnish good pasturage, on salt water grasses, to horses, cattle and hogs.

As a fruit growing county Queen Anne's stands well up in the list. Peaches are a reliable crop, and pears and apples are largely grown. In small fruits the output of the county is large. Tomatoes, as is the case generally on the Eastern Shore, are raised in huge quantities for the canneries located in the county.

It is the practice for these establishments to make contracts in the beginning of the year with farmers, paying a fixed price per acre for the crop to be grown. This price has ranged as low as $5, but $6 and $7 is now paid, and it is said that at these figures the crop is a very profitable one—more so than wheat or corn. A leading factor in the present day development of Queen Anne's is the new Queen Anne's Railroad, the western (land) terminus of which is Queenstown, 30 miles across the bay from Baltimore. This road runs through the southern part of the county into Caroline and on to Lewes, in Delaware, on the Delaware Bay. The Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad enters the county from the northeast and runs to Centreville, on Corsica Creek, traversing the greater part of the county. A branch of the Queen Anne's Railroad is projected northeasterly from Queenstown to Crumpton, on the Chester River, and this would open up a fine section of the county. By steamboat a number of the chief places in Queen Anne's are only a few hours from Baltimore. The boats of the Chester River Steamboat Company reach a goodly portion of the territory of the county.

Live stock raising is successfully prosecuted in the county, and for years attention has been paid to the breeding of thoroughbred horses, cattle and sheep. Race horses are numerous and some of the best stock of this kind in the country is bred on Queen Anne's stock farms. Sheep raising is almost universal, and many farmers possess registered animals or their progeny. The contiguity of the county to Baltimore and Philadelphia gives ready and close markets for stock. Several creameries have been established and have demonstrated their value as investments. There are few industrial establishments outside of flour mills, canneries and oyster packing houses.

The chief town of Queen Anne's is Centreville, the county seat, with a population of about 1,600—one of the most attractive towns in Maryland, lying in the midst of a prosperous horticultural and agricultural section, at the head of navigation on Corsica creek. Centreville has some fine residences and business buildings. It has two national banks and two newspapers, the *Observer* and the *Record*, which are among the most substantial in the State.

Queenstown is seven miles southwest from Centreville, with which it has communication by stage. The population is about 800, and the town is rapidly coming forward as a business centre and summer resort since the opening of the Queen Anne's Railroad. The fishing industry of Queenstown has always been a large one. The *Queenstown News*, a weekly paper, is the only one published in the county outside of Centreville.

The other chief towns of Queen Anne's are Crumpton, Sudlersville and Church Hill.

CAROLINE.

Caroline County is one of the three on the Eastern Shore that does not border on the Chesapeake. It is in the heart of the Peninsula, and has an area of 315 square miles, and its population in 1890 was 13,903, which has since largely increased. The boundaries of Caroline are the Delaware line on the east, Choptank river and Tuckahoe river on the west, Dorchester on the south. Queen Anne's lies on the northward and Talbot to the west. The soil is generally sandy and low, and a diversity of crops are grown—from wheat to berries. Of late years the small fruit industry in Caroline has reached large proportions, Ridgely, though one of the youngest towns, being a noted centre in fruit-growing. A clay subsoil underlies the sand. The most fertile part of the county, for grain and grass, is Tuckahoe Neck, as that section lying between the Choptank and the Tuckahoe is called. Peach-growing has long been successfully carried on all over the county, and, in recent years, Caroline has been one of the few peach counties in which paying crops have been raised with any degree of certainty. Both on the Choptank and the Tuckahoe are numerous productive seining shores, where shad and herring are caught in the spring. The farms are, as a rule, of small size, and land is cheap. The State Immigration Bureau has placed a colony of Hollanders at Hog Island, now known as Wilhelmina.

A factor in the recent development of Caroline has been the Queen Anne's Railroad, which traverses the county from west to east, although not in a straight line, and has supplied trans-

portation to a region in its centre which was heretofore largely cut off from railroad communication. A number of thriving villages have sprung up along the railroad, and the older ones have been quickened and given an air of enterprise. The Delaware & Chesapeake Railway enters the county at Hillsborough and extends through its northern section to the Delaware line, and the Cambridge & Seaford Railroad runs through the southeastern section. In former years the chief route of travel to Baltimore was the Choptank river, on which three lines of steamboats now ply, the boats of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company running daily to Denton. Much of the trade of the county formerly went to Philadelphia by rail, but this has been largely diverted to Baltimore by the Queen Anne's Railroad. The transportation facilities of Caroline are now ample, although a road running southward through the county, from Greensborough to Federalsburg, would be of much value. Such a road has been frequently talked of, and charters for it have been obtained from the General Assembly, in the hope that the Pennsylvania system would make such a connection between the Delaware & Chesapeake and the Seaford & Cambridge.

The manufactures of Caroline are few, but the county offers an excellent field for certain enterprises. In the southern section, where pine woods cover considerable territory, the burning of coke affords employment and remuneration to a large number of persons, the product being shipped to the Northern cities. There are numerous canneries for the packing of fruits and vegetables in the county, and the output of these gives Caroline a respectable standing among the counties in which this industry figures. There is a shirt factory at Denton and another at Choptank.

Denton is the county seat. It has about 1,000 inhabitants and has advanced greatly within the past few years. It lies at the head of steamboat navigation on the Choptank, near the geographical centre of the county, and has two national banks, two newspapers, the *Journal* and the *Union*, an academy and graded school, an ice factory, saw mills and other local industries. Stores are numerous and do a thriving business. The

town is well shaded, compactly built, and is the centre of a fine agricultural region. Two of the most extensive nurseries on the Eastern Shore are located near the town. A new court-house for the county has been lately built at Denton.

Greensborough, with a population a little larger than Denton, is on the Choptank River and the Delaware & Chesapeake Railway, 9 miles north of Denton. The country around Greensborough is chiefly devoted to fruit and vegetable growing. It has a newspaper, the *Free Press*, carriage factories, fertilizer factories, saw mills and other industries.

Ridgely is a few miles below Greensborough, on the Delaware & Chesapeake Railway. The shipments of fruit and berries from these two stations are very large. Ridgely has a population of about 800, a large cannery and several small industries.

Federalsburg is in the southern end of Caroline, on the northwest fork of the Nanticoke, and is a station of the Seaford & Cambridge Railroad. It has a population of nearly 1,000 and is the shipping point of a flourishing farming and fruit growing section. Flour mills, saw mills, a kindling wood factory, canneries and fertilizer factories make up the local industries. Federalsburg has a weekly newspaper, the *Courier*.

Burrsville, on the Delaware line, is a goodly sized town and its business interests cover a wide range of territory in Caroline and in Delaware. Hillsborough, on the Tuckahoe, in the western part of the county, is an old town, and is reached by both the Delaware & Chesapeake and Queen Anne's Railroads, as well as by the Wheeler Line of steamboats, running up the Choptank and Tuckahoe from Baltimore. Marydel, Smithville, Choptank, and Preston are other important towns.

TALBOT.

Talbot is generally spoken of as one of the "green spots in the Lord's Garden" of the Eastern Shore. In colonial days it was a favorite seat of the aristocracy, as well as the yeomanry of Maryland, and the manliness and independence of those days are still reflected in the descendants of the pioneers. The county is noted for its beautiful scenery, its succession of

meadows and highlands, and limpid water courses. It is bounded on the north by Queen Anne's, on the west by Eastern Bay and the Chesapeake, on the south by the Great Choptank river, and on the east by the Choptank and Tuckahoe, separating it from Caroline. On the south the Choptank divides it from Dorchester. Talbot is cut up into peninsulas by the Chesapeake and its tributaries, and it has been said that it is impossible for any resident to have his habitation more than five miles from water. In the colonial days, when water transportation was relied upon, settlers in Talbot took up grants on the water fronts, where they were but a few hours' sail from Annapolis, the capital of the colony. The attractions of Talbot are many. A resident here can have his private oyster ground in a river or creek near his house and procure oysters for his table with less effort and expense than his potato-patch or garden plot requires. Terrapin, wild duck, shad, herring and perch are plentiful in riparian Talbot.

The climate is balmy and the salt water breezes make many diseases almost unknown. The United States Government, some years ago, in establishing the points in the country where the death-rate was the smallest, found that the region about Royal Oak, in Talbot, was the healthiest section of the whole United States. Owing to the beauty of the county, its wealth in edibles and its climate, it has drawn settlers of means and leisure, and settlers looking for homes and a livelihood, from all parts of the country. The soil consists mainly of a light loam, is highly fertile and susceptible of improvement by careful and intelligent farming methods. It can be purchased readily, in either small or large tracts, and for from $10 to $25 an acre choice locations can be secured. Some of the land is held in large tracts, and that which is of the very best character brings $50 and upward an acre. Farm laborers find plenty of work and good wages, and competent men, as "leading hands," are always in demand. The wheat lands of Talbot are among the best in the State, and corn is also a leading crop. Fruits and vegetables are grown largely along the railroad lines and around points where daily steamboats touch for shipment to Baltimore and the northern markets. Stock raising is profitably pursued,

and fine herds of cattle, flocks of sheep and horses of standard and thoroughbred stock are found all over the county. This industry is capable of great development. The area of Talbot is 285 square miles and the population in 1890 was 19,736. In the past nine years there has been a steady and considerable growth in population. The Delaware & Chesapeake Railway runs through the county from Oxford to the northern border, where it continues upward through northern Caroline and into Delaware, connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Clayton, and furnishing a rapid passenger and freight route to Philadelphia and the north. The Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad extends through the central part of the county from west to east, its terminus being Claiborne, on the Chesapeake Bay, from which point a steamboat runs to Baltimore. Another railroad has been projected from Queenstown, in Queen Anne's, to the lower shore of Talbot. All the riparian sections of Talbot have daily communication with Baltimore by the steamboats of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad and the Wheeler Transportation Line.

Talbot is mainly an agricultural county, but among the local industries are numerous canning houses for the packing of tomatoes and corn. The oyster industry of Talbot is outranked in importance only by Somerset, Dorchester and Anne Arundel. The bay shores and the rivers and creeks abound in bivalves of delicious flavor, and at Oxford and other points are located extensive packing establishments.

Easton, the county seat of Talbot, is one of the most progressive towns on the Shore, and when the Eastern Shore was regarded, politically, one-half of the State, and had a Court of Appeals, a State Treasurer and other officers of its own, Easton was regarded as the capital of the Shore. The population of Easton is now nearly 4,000. It is at the junction of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic and the Delaware & Chesapeake Railroads, and has numerous local manufactures, including flour mills, fertilizer factories, machine shops, iron founderies, brick works, canneries, shirt factory, carriage and wagon factories, creamery, saw and planing mills. Two national banks and a savings bank are the financial institutions. Gas and

electric lights and water works are among the municipal improvements. Three weekly newspapers are published in Easton, the *Ledger*, the *Gazette* and the *Star-Democrat*. Easton is the residence of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Easton, which includes the Eastern Shore counties, and the cathedral is the most pretentious church building. The old Talbot Courthouse has recently been remodeled. At Idlewild Park, near Easton, are the grounds of the Talbot County Fair Association, the only organization of its kind on the lower Eastern Shore. The Talbot Association is an old and prosperous one and its annual fairs are events of importance in that section.

Oxford is the second largest town in Talbot. It has a population of about 1,500, and is on the Tred Avon river near the Great Choptank, ten miles below Easton. Oxford has fame as a summer resort and was formerly the seat of a naval school. Oyster packing and fishing are the leading industries, and a shipyard does a thriving business. Two large summer hotels and a savings bank are located at Oxford. Cordova is a prosperous village in the northern part of the county. Trappe has a population of several hundred and a newspaper, *The Times*. At Tunis Mills is a large lumber yard.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester has the most extensive front on the bay of any of the Eastern Shore counties and is penetrated by numerous rivers and creeks, large and small. A great deal of low, marsh land is found and sportsmen turn this to account, as it is frequented by myriads of water-fowl, chiefly ducks. In the north, the soil partakes of the sandy characteristics of Caroline, which county was once included in Dorchester. In other parts of Dorchester a stiff clay soil appears. The light sand lands of Dorchester are of the Columbia formation, and much of the subsoil is of a grayish clay, which requires underdrainage. Marl abounds in the county and forms an excellent and cheap fertilizer. The marsh lands are valuable for grazing. The areas devoted to wheat raising are not so extensive as formerly although wheat remains one of the principal crops. Corn is

produced abundantly and potatoes and tomatoes are raised in large quantities, the latter being canned at the many packing houses in the county.

According to the last census, Dorchester gained 1,733 in population between 1880 and 1890. This ratio has been kept up and the population is increasing yearly. The figures in 1890 were 24,843. A large proportion of the population depends upon the oyster industry, the packing and canning houses for support. Dorchester ranks next to Somerset among the counties in the extent of its oystering operations. The value of the annual yield approximates a million dollars and the industry affords employment to several thousand persons. The oysters in Dorchester waters are noted for their fine flavor and the beds are very prolific. Cambridge derives its importance from this industry, being the home port of a vast fleet of dredging and tonging vessels and the seat of large packing establishments. The building and repairing of vessels for the oyster trade is a leading industry of the town.

The northeastern section of Dorchester is traversed by the Cambridge & Seaford Railroad and the Baltimore, Atlantic & Chesapeake Railroad. The transportation facilities of the remainder of the county are afforded by the steamboats of the Baltimore, Atlantic & Chesapeake Railroad Company and the Wheeler Line. A railroad is projected from Cambridge to Fox Creek, which would open up the southern part of the county, and which, doubtless, will soon be built.

The character and cheapness of the lands in Dorchester are attractive. A large tract was purchased some years ago in the upper section and a Holland colony established there, which has had gratifying success. The climate is mild and exceedingly healthy, especially upon or near the salt water, and churches and schools and all the requisite features of modern social life are at hand. Stock raising is pursued with profit and hogs and sheep of good quality are raised. The area of Dorchester is 610 square miles and its population now exceeds, it is estimated, 26,000. The Great Choptank river and Caroline County form the northern boundary of Dorchester, Delaware and the Nanticoke river, separating Dorchester from

Wicomico, on the east, and the Chesapeake surrounds it on the south and west.

Cambridge is the county seat of Dorchester and a live and rapidly advancing town. It is claimed that the growth of Cambridge in the past few years has been greater than that of any other town on the Eastern Shore. It has a pleasant salt water situation on the Great Choptank river, 18 miles from its mouth. The Choptank here is several miles in width, and the town is built on level ground, extending to the water front. The streets are well shaded and hardened by deposits of oyster shells, which, when pulverized by traffic, form a roadway as firm as macadam. The population of Cambridge approximates 6,000. It has a municipal government, gas works, a fire department, and fine schools, churches and hotels. It has suffered severely from fires in the past few years, but these have resulted in the business portions being rebuilt of brick. Cambridge has the only daily newspaper on the Eastern Shore, the *Banner*, and four weeklies, the *Chronicle*, *Democrat and News*, the *Standard* and the *Era*.

East New Market, in the upper part of the county, twelve miles from Cambridge, has 700 inhabitants and is a business place of some importance, with fruit and oyster canneries, saw-mill, creamery and other industries. This section of the county is well developed, owing to its natural agricultural advantages and its excellent railroad facilities. Vienna, on the Nanticoke, is another thriving town and of some importance as an industrial centre. Williamsburg, Secretary, Salem, Hurlock, Taylor's Island and a score of other towns are included in Dorchester.

WICOMICO.

Wicomico County is southeast of Dorchester, from which it is separated by the Nanticoke river. Delaware bounds it on the north, Worcester on the east, and Worcester and Somerset on the south. Wicomico, next to Garrett, is the youngest county in the State, having been formed out of Somerset and Worcester in 1867. Its area is 369 square miles and in 1890 its population was 19,930. It had increased nearly 2,000 in

population since 1880, and this increase has probably been exceeded since the last census year. The lumber industry in Wicomico is important, and its manufacturing is largely connected with this product. Saw mills employ much capital and labor, and numerous factories are engaged in making packing cases for the shipment of fruits and vegetables, berry baskets, building materials, etc. Salisbury, the county seat, is a thriving manufacturing town and the seat of large manufactures. It lies on the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad, in the centre of the county, and is also on the line of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad. Steamers of the Baltimore, Atlantic & Chesapeake Railroad ply on the Wicomico river to Salisbury.

The farming lands of Wicomico are diversified in character and range in price from a few dollars to $100 per acre. Corn and wheat are raised in large quantities, but berries, melons, cabbages, potatoes and other fruits and vegetables are grown largely for the Northern markets. The fine transportation facilities of Wicomico have, especially in the last 10 years, greatly developed horticulture and trucking in this county and enabled it to enter into competition with the Norfolk trucking region in supplying early fruits and vegetables to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore. These crops are but little later in ripening than those in Virginia, and are of better quality.

Light, sandy soils of the Columbia formation, overlying stiff clays, occur in Wicomico to a large extent, and it also has large areas of gum swamp lands and of various grades of loam, the black loam along the southern edge of Delaware being very fertile. The gray loams grow berries and fruits. Grass flourishes on the higher lands and along the water courses. The soil in the southwestern part of the county is of red and white clay and makes wheat-growing land of the finest quality. While the demand for land has been steadily increasing, prices are reasonable. The climate of Wicomico is mild and healthy.

Notwithstanding the vast consumption of timber in the county, a considerable portion of its area is still covered with a heavy growth of pine, oak, gum and other trees, including

cypress. Years ago the cypress swamps of Wicomico and Worcester were famous for their extent, but a great deal of the old growth has been cut off. These counties, however, still have an important resource in this wood, and one which will become more and more valuable.

Salisbury, the largest town in Wicomico, has a population of about 4,000, and is noted for its beauty of situation and its many handsome and capacious buildings, public and private. The Wicomico court-house is of brick, and is an imposing structure, with ample accommodations for the public offices. There are two national banks, both under intelligent and safe management, and doing large business; a modern opera house, three hotels, and scores of business houses, some of which draw trade from all parts of the Peninsula. The *Courier*, the *Advertiser* and the *News* are the only newspapers in the county. They are live and progressive journals and possess large plants, including job offices. Salisbury is lighted by electricity by the Salisbury Electric Light & Power Company, having a capitalization of $30,000, and the town has a gas plant and water-works. An ice-making plant is among the miscellaneous industries, which comprise saw-mills, canneries, basket factories, fertilizer works, planing-mills, flour-mills and a marine railway.

Delmar, on the Delaware line, lies partly in Wicomico, and is a business centre of some magnitude, with local industries and a savings bank. Mardela Springs, formerly known as Barren Creek Springs, is a flourishing village of several hundred inhabitants, and was formerly celebrated for the medicinal virtues of the waters of this vicinity. Lately an effort has been made to put these on the market. The town lies on Barren creek, ten miles northwest of Salisbury, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad, and has canneries and other industries. Tyaskin, on the Nanticoke, twenty miles from Salisbury, has 300 or 400 inhabitants, and is a well-known oyster port. Nanticoke, with 500 inhabitants, is near the mouth of the Nanticoke river. Powellsville, Quantico, Pittsville, Parsonsburg, Wango and Fruitland are the other Wicomico towns.

The oyster industry of Wicomico is a respectable factor in its resources.

WORCESTER.

Worcester enjoys the distinction of being the only Maryland county lying on the Atlantic Ocean, which washes its entire eastern frontage. It covers 475 square miles and extends from the State of Delaware to Accomac, the northernmost of the two counties forming the eastern shore of Virginia. The dividing line between Worcester and Accomac is the land dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, on the Peninsula. The census of 1890 returned a population of 19,747. In the past 10 years there has been a flow of immigration into Worcester, particularly on the seaward side, where Ocean City has developed into importance as a summer resort. The attractions of Worcester are manifold. The land, as a rule, is fertile and easily improved; the climate, tempered by the ocean, is unsurpassed; railroad transportation is adequate to all present demands.

Red and yellow clay, sandy loam, black loam, varying from stiff, heavy wheat soils to light, quick trucking soils, are characteristic of Worcester. Most of the county, however, presents a soil of light loam with red clay subsoil, adapted to a variety of agricultural purposes. As is generally the case in Maryland, where the older methods of farming still obtain, wheat and corn are the principal crops, owing to the scarcity of labor since the war. The growing of fruits, berries and vegetables has received impetus in Worcester within the past decade, the crops being shipped mainly to Philadelphia and New York. Live stock raising is becoming a profitable and extensive industry, the salt water marshes on the seaward side affording the finest pasturage, and the swamp and grass lands in other parts of the county, it has been found, can be used to remunerative purpose for this industry. For winter feeding, marsh grass and clover and timothy, which can be grown in profusion, are excellent and cheap provender. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs all thrive and bring large returns to the grower, finding ready sale in the northern markets, which are only a few hours away by fast freight.

Dairy farming is another branch of agriculture highly remunerative in Worcester.

In the variety and quality of its game and sea-food, Worcester is particularly fortunate. The ocean-front supplies deep-water fish and the rivers and creeks are filled, in season, with shad, herring, perch and other fish. Rock, trout, sheepshead, etc., are caught in large numbers. The oyster industry of Worcester affords a livelihood to many persons and adds much to the wealth of the county. A narrow peninsula, known as Sinepuxent Beach, extends along the seaward side of the county, and between it and the mainland is Sinepuxent Bay.

Snow Hill, in the southern-central section of Worcester, is the county seat. It has upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, and is located on the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Pocomoke river. The town has good hotels, a number of churches, graded schools and a national bank. It also has some pretensions as a manufacturing centre, and is an excellent site for factories of various kinds. Those now in operation or which have been in operation recently, embrace saw-mills, flour-mills, cotton and woolen-mill, whip factory, basket factory and cannery. The chief industry is the flour and lumber establishment of Richardson, Smith, Moore & Co. Snow Hill is one of the oldest towns on the Shore and a delightful place of residence. It supports three newspapers—the *Messenger*, the *Press*, and *Worcester Advocate*, and its mercantile establishments are highly creditable. The court-house is a new one, replacing a structure destroyed by fire, and one of the finest in Maryland. The town is lighted by electricity.

Pocomoke City is in the lower part of the county, on the Pocomoke river and near the Wicomico line. In population it is somewhat larger than Snow Hill, and it is the seat of a marine railway, at which a brisk trade is done in the construction and repair of vessels for the use of oystermen. Pocomoke City is a thriving manufacturing town, annually turning out millions of baskets and crates for the berry and fruit trade. There are three shipyards, saw-mills, flour-mills, fertilizer factory, a brick-yard and smaller industries. An electric-light plant supplies

illumination and power. A national bank is conducted. Blocks of business houses give the town a prosperous air. The *Ledger-Enterprise* is the only newspaper now published in Pocomoke City.

Berlin, in the northern part of the county, is located on the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic and the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroads, and is a thriving and progressive town of about 1,200 inhabitants. It is 16 miles from Snow Hill and 124 from Baltimore.

Ocean City is on the Sinepuxent Beach, facing the Atlantic, at the terminus of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad. It has had a rapid growth in favor as a seaside resort and is under municipal government. It has several hotels and numerous boarding cottages, and is developing popularity as an all-the-year-round resort. The fishing and hunting in the vicinity during the winter months attract many visitors. Ocean City possesses points of superiority over other Atlantic seaside resorts and its future is a promising one. Among the smaller towns in Worcester are Ironshire, Whaleysville, Bishop, Newark, Box Iron, Stockton and Girdletree.

SOMERSET.

Somerset stands at the head of the list of the oyster counties of Maryland, fully half of its population being employed in that industry during the season, either as dredgers, tongers, employees in packing-houses, or some other capacity connected with the catching, marketing or canning of oysters. In agriculture Somerset also ranks high, especially in the production of early fruits and vegetables for the Northern markets; and a large area of the county, from north to south, through which the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad runs—that line bisecting the county—is given up chiefly to truck farming. The proportion of land in Somerset, however, which is either not cultivated or is worked in a desultory way, is large, and the county offers an inviting field to settlers desiring farming lands of good quality and a home surrounded by conditions that render the winning of a livelihood from the soil accompanied by the minimum of hardship and privation. Land can

be purchased in tracts of any size up to a thousand acres. Pipe and red clay soils are the preponderating ones. Somerset shares with the rest of the lower Peninsula in an equable climate, ozone-laden by salt water breezes. Early fruits and vegetables reach maturity about the same time as those of the Norfolk trucking region. Somerset has long been noted for its strawberries and other small fruits. These grow in vast quantities and are of unsurpassed flavor. Wheat, corn and other cereals are raised and the potato crop is increasing in importance. The soil of Somerset is readily responsive to good farming methods, and agriculture in this county is susceptible of great and profitable development. Efforts are now being made to secure settlers from Holland, and the planting of "colonies" of these industrious people is looked upon as sure to bring about progress in Somerset and add to its population a desirable class of citizens.

Somerset lies south of Wicomico, and on the west and south it fronts on the Chesapeake. Its southeastern course touches Accomac, in Virginia, and Worcester lies to the east. The county is irregular in shape and its western side is deeply indented by tributaries of the bay. It has an area of 365 square miles and a population now estimated to be several thousand in excess of that returned by the census of 1890—24,155.

The value of the annual yield of oysters from Somerset waters is upwards of two millions of dollars. The packing-houses in the county utilizes a million and a quarter bushels of oysters yearly. These packing-houses employ thousands of people and distribute large sums of money in the county. They are to be found along the western and southern sides of Somerset, contiguous to the oyster grounds. In the summer the oystermen engage in crabbing, these shell-fish being caught in vast numbers and shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The crabbing industry is rapidly increasing in volume. It is estimated that 200,000 dozen soft crabs were shipped to the North and West from Crisfield during the past season. This industry adds materially to the wealth of Somerset.

The manufactures of the county are limited. Flour and saw-mills are among them. Somerset has considerable timber land.

In addition to the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, the county is reached by the steamboats of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad Company.

The chief town of Somerset is Crisfield, in the southern extremity of the county, which has had a rapid growth. The town lies on the Little Annamessex river, near its mouth, and has both railroad and steamboat communication. It is the rendezvous of thousands of oyster vessels of all sizes and one of the most important oyster-packing ports of the Chesapeake. It is a well-built town, with between 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants, five churches, a savings bank and two newspapers, the *Leader* and the *Times*. Its merchants do a large business, particularly those dealing in ship chandlery and fishing stores. Marine railways and shipyard are located here, and the town is a favorite resort in the summer-time for northern residents.

Princess Anne, a colonial town, is the county seat. It is on the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, 13 miles from Salisbury and 19 north of Crisfield. Manokin river runs up to the town, which has about 1,100 inhabitants, a hotel, a national bank and two newspapers, the *Herald-Marylander* and *Journal*. Princess Anne derives most of its importance from being the county seat, but it affords good manufacturing sites and is in the midst of a region well adapted to horticulture. Fairmount, 18 miles from Princess Anne, has several oyster packing houses. Dame's Quarter, Kingston, Costen, Hopewell, Oriole, Marion, Mt. Vernon are among the towns and villages scattered throughout the county.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

The counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Calvert and Anne Arundel are included in the geographical group known as Southern Maryland. For the most part they have agricultural and social aspects in common. The soil varies in character almost as much in each county as in the entire group, but it is, despite its diversity, peculiar to this region. As a general thing, it is hardly heavy enough for wheat and grass to be grown to the greatest profit and advantage, although admirably adapted to trucking—the raising of vegetables and fruits. Still, in some sections in every county, there is wheat and grass land unsurpassed in Maryland.

The chief crop of Southern Maryland is tobacco, and comparatively little of this product is grown in the State outside the five counties named. Since the early days, when tobacco was the colonial currency and the only crop raised in Maryland for export, it has continued to be the chief reliance of the farmers of these counties. Yet the land, where even moderate care has been taken of it and some effort made to return to the soil a part of the vitality expended in producing tobacco, is almost as fertile as it was upwards of two hundred years ago, when the first colonists upturned the virgin fields of St. Mary's.

Of late years the conviction has been forced upon the farmers of Southern Maryland that there are even more profitable things in agriculture in this region than the raising of tobacco, and "diversified farming" is receiving wider attention each year. Very little Maryland tobacco is used for home consumption, the great bulk of the crop being shipped from Baltimore to France or Germany. This tobacco, though of high and mild quality, does not appreciably enter into competition in the American markets with the Virginia and the Carolina product, and the foreign market is so uncertain that Maryland growers say they

cannot place as much dependence upon the crop as in former years.

Lack of labor is a chief complaint of farmers in Southern Maryland. Farm hands are scarce and often the land-owner or tenant must forego putting in crops which require much attention at fruition, because of the doubt of his being able to command the necessary labor at that important stage of his operations. To immigrants who desire to live by agriculture, Southern Maryland offers striking advantages. The climate is mild and made healthy by the proximity of the salt waters of the Cheasapeake Bay; schools, churches and all the advantages of a high type of rural civilization are abundant; land is cheap and to be had upon the most favorable terms. Before the civil war, this region was the seat of vast plantations, whose owners lived in feudal style and whose trains of slaves made the labor problem unknown. The war freed the slaves, without compensation to their owners, who were thus impoverished. During the years immediately succeeding the war, the land-owners were loth to give up their estates, notwithstanding their poverty, and the impossibility of their tilling their extensive fields. In Southern Maryland was found the most devoted attachment to the Confederacy seen in the State. It was, in sentiment, a part of Virginia, which is separated from it by the Potomac. Most of the able-bodied men of the region crossed this river at the beginning of the war, and served in the Confederate armies. Returning to their desolated homes and deserted estates, and possessing no longer the means of cultivating the latter, pride and attachment to ancestral acres kept many plantations intact for years, while large tracts lapsed into woodland or bush-and-brier-overgrown fields. Agricultural enterprise died; but now a new order of things is apparent. The manifold advantages of Southern Maryland are making themselves felt, and the encouragement of immigration by the State is beginning to have a good effect. The old era of large estates has gone and that of small farms, well tilled, has come. The ancient homesteads have been in, or are now coming into, the real estate market, and desirable locations can be speedily found by any settler, suitable to his needs and capital.

Southern Maryland is practically a peninsula between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river with the Patuxent running up through it. The Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles long, from Baltimore to Washington, may be said to be the northern boundary of the peninsula. A few miles below, and almost parallel with this line, runs the Baltimore & Potomac branch of the Pennsylvania system. The Pope's Creek Line, connecting with the Baltimore & Potomac, extends down the centre of the peninsula. The Washington & Chesapeake Beach Railroad, now in course of construction and soon to be completed—trains on it now running from the Capital to Upper Marlboro—will afford railroad facilities to central Prince George's, southern Anne Arundel and northern Calvert. It has been the custom to speak of Southern Maryland as isolated, but this has really applied only to Calvert and St. Mary's counties, which have always been well supplied with steamboat lines and sailing vessels, touching at points but a few miles distant from any location in either county. Projects for railroads through these two counties have been frequently broached. It is not too much to say that within a very few years Southern Maryland is sure to be as extensively equipped with railroad communication as any other section of the State. Life in this region is surrounded by much to make it enjoyable. The waters abound in oysters, fish and fowl such as are to be found nowhere in the country save along the Chesapeake and its tributaries. The scenery is picturesque, epidemic diseases are unknown, and the fertile soil gives in plentitude of "the kindly fruits of the earth" in season. The people are hospitable in that degree so characteristic of the older parts of Maryland and ready to welcome the newcomer and the stranger.

ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's County forms the extremity of the Southern Maryland peninsula, lying between the Potomac and the Patuxent rivers and the Chesapeake bay, and bearing the same geographical relation to Charles that Calvert does to Anne Arundel. The lower eastern side of St. Mary's borders on the bay, and the

southern extremity of the county, Point Lookout, is at the wide mouth of the Potomac. St. Mary's touches no county but Charles, the Patuxent making in between it and Calvert. It is the oldest county in Maryland, dating back to 1634, when Lord Baltimore's colonists first landed in his new domain. It has an area of 360 square miles. In 1890 its population was returned as 15,819. There are highlands along the waterfront and lowlands in the interior. Some of the soil is sandy, with a clay subsoil, and productive loam is plentiful. The proportion of the land under cultivation is a third, or over. Good land has been sold in this county for a dollar an acre, and even less, and excellent farming tracts can be had for $5 an acre. The farms range in size from 25 acres to 600. More than half of the cultivated land is occupied by tenants, and much of it is worked on shares. The labor problem in St. Mary's is a pressing one, and immigration, the influx of a new and industrious farming class, would meet with rich reward. The forest areas of St. Mary's abound in white and red oak, poplar, sycamore, pine and chestnut trees, of large size, and this resource of the county is an important one. Owing to neglect, much of the soil has deteriorated, but it is not "worn out," and with intelligent care, is capable of producing large crops. The farms fronting on the Chesapeake, the Patuxent and the Potomac are generally of large size, from 200 to 900 acres, and are in much better condition than those in the interior. These are mainly held by owners who have them cultivated under their personal supervision, and of late years a number of business and professional men from the large cities have taken up summer residences upon farms they have purchased along the water front of St. Mary's. As an evidence of the attractions of life and the profit of agriculture in St. Mary's, it is worthy of remark that there has recently been a considerable tide of immigration to this county from other sections of the State, notably Talbot County. The latter possesses every needful railroad communication, is within two or three hours of Baltimore by steamboat, and is recognized as being, in many respects, the most desirable county along the Chesapeake in which to live from whatever standpoint a residence in a Maryland county may be viewed. Despite this,

Talbot farmers have sold their holdings and bought land in St. Mary's and removed there with their families, explaining the change upon the ground that St. Mary's is as fertile, land is cheaper, and the conditions of life, aside from ease of communication with the large cities, are equal. It is said by these immigrants to St. Mary's that the latter has a future of great agricultural and social possibilities before it, which awaits only the coming of railroads to be fully developed. St. Mary's has the advantage of being closer, even with its present imperfect communications, to Washington than the Eastern Shore counties, and with some persons who have sought residence in Maryland this is a consideration. The schools and churches of St. Mary's are numerous and the interest in religion and education sincere and widespread. Tobacco raising chiefly engages the attention of agriculturists in this county, but corn, wheat and potatoes are also produced. Good grass-growing land is found in sections. Much live stock of an excellent grade is raised.

St. Mary's is a county of "paper" railroads. The building of one to Point Lookout, to traverse the county and bring it into rail communication with the rest of the State, is an old project, revived from time to time. The Washington City & Potomac Railroad runs from Brandywine, on the Pope's Creek line in lower Prince George's, through eastern Charles and into St. Mary's as far as Mechanicsville, twelve miles from Leonardtown, the county seat, located about midway of the county. This road is of some convenience to the inhabitants of upper St. Mary's, who reach it after drives of varying length. Steamboats from both Baltimore and Washington touch at points on the Potomac, in the county, and the Weems line from Baltimore plies the Patuxent.

Leonardtown, the county seat, is one of the ancient colonial towns of Southern Maryland. It has a population of about 700, hotels, stores and various business establishments. During the summer, this quaint town attracts many visitors and temporary residents. Two newspapers are published here, the *St. Mary's Beacon* and the *St. Mary's Enterprise*. St. Mary's City, 14 miles southeast of Leonardtown, on the St. Mary's

river, is a hamlet interesting as being the site of the first capital of Maryland. A seminary for girls is established there, and one of the landmarks of the place is the tomb of Leonard Calvert, the first governor of the colony, to whose memory a monument has been erected. St. Inigoes, Chaptico, Jarboesville, Valley Lee, Laurel Grove and Morganza are other St. Mary's towns. They each have a small population, but are trade and social centres. Charlotte Hall, above Mechanicsville, is one of the oldest institutions of learning in Maryland, and has been the alma mater of many distinguished Marylanders.

CHARLES.

Charles County lies south of Prince George's and embraces 460 square miles. It has much valuable farming land and is generally level, although a noticeable feature of its topography is that the middle of the county is flat, while on either side are rolling lands or "valleys." The soil is a loam, highly productive under intelligent cultivation. In some sections a substratum of marl is found. Tobacco is the principal crop, the average yield being about 500 pounds to the acre, and wheat and corn are also raised in large quantities. The population, as given in the last census, was 15,191.

In Charles farm lands are cheap and easy terms can be made by the purchaser. Some of the present holdings range upward of one thousand acres, and land sells at from one dollar to fifty dollars an acre. The proportion of land not under cultivation is very large, probably higher even than in Prince George's, and over two-thirds of that now being worked is in charge of tenants. The climate is all that could be desired, extreme cold and extreme heat being rare. Churches of all the older denominations are conveniently located.

In some parts of Charles fruits and grass find a congenial soil, in which they grow readily and in abundance. The live stock industry also has many advantages in the county, but it has not been extensively introduced. The county has few and unimportant manufactures. Its great reach of water front on the Potomac gives it many resources in riparian products, chief among them the oyster, and a considerable proportion of the

population contiguous to the river earn a livelihood in this industry. It should be said, and the remark applies to St. Mary's and Calvert and lower Anne Arundel with the same force, that one of the causes—and a leading cause—of the lack of labor in these counties, is the opportunity for money-making employment offered in the oyster industry. By working a few months in the year the oysterman (dredger or tonger) is enabled to live the whole year, and therefore his farm labors are sporadic.

Charles County has very good transportation facilities. The Potomac river winds around the western and the southern fronts of the county, which, in fact, lies in a huge bend of that famous waterway. The Wicomico, the Mattowoman and other tributaries of the Potomac extend into the county, and its eastern extremity lies upon the Patuxent. The transportation facilities by water, therefore, are extensive and convenient. The Weems Steamboat Line, from Baltimore, reaches Charles by the Patuxent, and the Potomac Transportation Company, of Washington, has numerous wharves and harbors along the Potomac. From north to south the Pope's Creek Railroad runs through the county, bisecting it. The terminus is at Pope's Creek, on the Potomac. Roads are sufficiently numerous, easily kept in condition, and hauling over them is comparatively light.

La Plata, on the Pope's Creek Railroad, the geographical centre of the county, is the county seat. It is a new town, of small population, and has enjoyed county-seat honors but a few years. The former capital, Port Tobacco, is one of the oldest towns in Maryland, although it never had over 400 population. Other principal Charles County towns are Bryantown, Allen's Fresh, Hilltop, Waldorf, Harris Lot, Pomonkey. At Indian Head, on the Potomac, in the northwestern section of the county, are the Naval Proving Grounds, where the United States Government test ordnance, the work of "proving guns" having been removed here from Annapolis some years ago.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

The county of Prince George's, the largest of this group, occupies the central portion of Southern Maryland, and is bounded by the Patuxent river, which separates it from Calvert and Anne Arundel counties on the east; by Howard and Montgomery on the north, by the District of Columbia and the Potomac river on the west, and by Charles County on the south. Its situation is advantageous for manufactures and agriculture. All parts of the county are within easy communication with the cities of Baltimore and Washington, the lower section having water transportation on the Patuxent and the Potomac. The area of the county is 480 square miles. The census of 1890 gave Prince George's County a population of 26,080. The first census in 1790 returned a population in Prince George's of 21,344. Judging from the registration of voters last year, the present population is upwards of 30,000.

Prince George's offers a most inviting field for a variety of enterprises—desirable sites within twenty or thirty miles of either Baltimore or Washington, ease in securing labor, skilled or unskilled, and cheapness of the necessaries of life.

Back in the thirties the "Patuxent Manufacturing Company" was incorporated and established the present cotton mills at Laurel, the old name of the town being "Laurel Factory." The mills have been owned and operated for the past nine years by the Laurel Company of Prince George's County. The mills employ 350 persons, run 11,000 spindles and 300 looms.

The iron industry in Prince George's dates back over a century. The Snowdens, among the original settlers of the county, established furnaces at various points in Southern Maryland. The Patuxent Furnace and Forge was long a notable industry. The only iron works now in operation in the county, or in rural Maryland, is the Muirkirk Furnace, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Muirkirk. It was erected in 1847 by Andrew and Elias Ellicott and modeled after a furnace at Muirkirk, Scotland, whence the name. Since 1863 it has been owned and operated by ex-Congressman Charles E. Coffin.

The soil of Prince George's embraces some of the best farming and trucking land in Maryland. The principal crops are tobacco, hay, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables. The soil is well suited to horticulture. In the northwestern section and along the District of Columbia line, as well as in the lower districts of the county, the soil is a sandy loam. Along the upper Patuxent is a stiff clay land, and below the line of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, marl, clay and sand —a fossiliferous soil—are mixed. Under careful cultivation these varieties of soil will produce heavy and profitable crops. Iron ores are found in the northern central division of the county. Much attention is paid to trucking in the area bordering on the District, the produce finding a ready and lucrative market in the City of Washington. The tobacco output of Prince George's exceeds that of any other county in the tobacco-growing belt. Below the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad tobacco and corn are the chief products. Fine grass land is plentiful throughout the county, and a flourishing industry in Oxon Hill and Piscataway districts is grazing. Prince George's offers many advantages to stock-raisers and breeders, and this business is engaging the attention of progressive residents more than ever before. In past years the county was noted for its live stock and blooded race horses, a leader in breeding the latter being the late Governor Oden Bowie. Dr. Richard S. Hill, President of the Southern Maryland Fair Association, has a fine stock farm near Upper Marlboro, and names of numerous Prince Georgians engaged in the same business on a greater or lesser scale could be given. It is estimated that less than half the land in Prince George's is under cultivation. Prices for farming lands range from $10 to $50 an acre.

The Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad runs southwestwardly, almost parallel with and a few miles below the Montgomery line, through the upper portion of Prince George's from Laurel to Langdons, a distance of 14.6 miles. The Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, of the Pennsylvania system, enters the county at a point about 23 miles from Baltimore and 10 miles below Laurel, and traverses about 10 miles of the county to the District line. Along both of these

roads are several important stations and shipping points. Of late years, land along the railroads has been in demand for suburban residences, and many handsome country seats have been established, or old mansions and estates improved. From Bowie the Pope's Creek Railroad runs southward, through Prince George's and Charles Counties, to the Potomac river. The line is through some of the best land in the county. The Weems Line of steamers, plying on the Patuxent, reach the southeastern section of the county, ascending as far up the river as the stream is navigable for steamboats, to this landing. Sailing vessels also give transportation facilities to Baltimore to that portition of the county bordering on the lower Patuxent. On the Potomac steam and sailing vessels bring the section of the county washed by that stream into close communication with Washington.

The public school system of Prince George's is a fairly good one. A county high school, costing $10,000, has just been erected this summer at Laurel, and is intended to afford the advantages of such an institution to the counties of Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Anne Arundel. The Maryland Agricultural College is located in Prince George's, near College Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The usefulness of this institution has been greatly broadened in recent years, and its work and facilities for instruction and advice brought close to the farmers in every section of the State.

The largest town in the county and in Southern Maryland, outside of Annapolis, is Laurel, located on the Patuxent, in the northeastern corner of Prince George's County and almost equidistant, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore and Washington. The population of the town and its environs is a little over 3,000. Laurel has a national bank and three newspapers. Upper Marlboro', the county seat, is on a branch of the Patuxent, in the eastern-central section of the county. It has a population of about 800, and is a quaint, historic town. Bowie is a flourishing village at the junction of the Baltimore & Potomac and Pope's Creek Railroads. Bladensburg, near the District line, like Upper

Marlboro', dates back to an early colonial period. At the time of the Revolution it was a great business centre. It lies just south of Hyattsville, a fast-growing town on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

CALVERT.

Calvert is the smallest county in the State, and has been regarded, by the ill-informed, as the poorest and least desirable in which to live. On the contrary, to those who prefer country residence, with peace and plenty, it is very attactive. The soil is quick, all sorts of crops being raised with the minimum of trouble and expenditure; the waters of the Chesapeake and the Patuxent abound in oysters, fish and water fowl; churches, schools and all the social and governmental conveniences of modern civilization offer themselves on every hand. Calvert has an area of 218 square miles, and a population, in 1890, of 9,860.

The eastern shore of Calvert is washed by the Chesapeake, and it is separated from St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's by the Patuxent. Calvert is a long, narrow body of land, lying apart from its sisters, save Anne Arundel, which joins it on the north. The soils present such a variety as to meet the peculiar needs of all classes of farmers. A sandy loam covers the central section of the county, and the land in the north is loam and clay, while that in the southern section partakes of the characteristics in both of the others. Along the Chesapeake are some highlands. There is much timber in Calvert, and the "new grounds" made by clearing away the forest, is found to be exceedingly fertile. Proportionately, Calvert has more untilled land, that is, land that is cleared and arable, than any other county in Maryland. The lumber industry could be readily made a profitable one, and iron ores and silica are plentiful, together with other mineral deposits. Land sells for from $2 to $25 an acre; the very best farming lands can be had for from $20 to $25. Calvert stands badly in need of a railroad. For many years a project has been on foot to build one from Baltimore to Drum Point, on the Patuxent, in the lower end of Calvert, thus opening up to rail communication

with Baltimore the lower part of Anne Arundel and the whole of Calvert. Drum Point is one of the finest harbors in the United States, and is expected, in time, to become the seat of a vast federal or private shipping enterprise. While the water transportation facilities of Calvert are excellent, a railroad would do much to develop the resources of the county in fruit and vegetable growing. These products require the best of railroad facilities for quick carriage to the city markets. A great advantage of Calvert in growing these is the early date at which they can be made to mature on the sheltered lands, with southern exposure, along the waterways. The Weems Line reaches both the eastern and western sides of Calvert, and a multitude of sailing vessels are constantly plying between the county and Baltimore. Many of these are owned in Calvert.

Prince Frederick is the county seat of Calvert. It is located in the centre of the county, and is twelve miles from Mechanicsville, in St. Mary's, the nearest railroad point. It has a population of about 300, and two newspapers—the *Journal* and the *Gazette*. It has several general stores and a few small industrial establishments. Solomon's, in the southern part of the county, 26 miles from Prince Frederick, is a place of much local importance, having a marine railway, shipyards and a number of mercantile establishments. Sollers, on St. Leonard's creek, has a population of about 250, and St. Leonard's, Chaneyville, Sunderland, Lower Marlboro', Drum Point, Huntingtown, Wallville, Plum Point and a number of other postoffice towns are scattered throughout the county.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Anne Arundel is one of the most eligibly located counties in Maryland. It dates back to 1650, being the second county erected, and lies in the heart of the State. Its entire eastern side fronts on the Chesapeake Bay and abounds in oysters, fish and fowl, and it is penetrated by five rivers—the Severn, said to be the most beautiful sheet of water of its size in America; the Magothy, the South, the Rhode and the West. The northeastern and northern boundary of the county is the Patapsco, and Howard, which until 1851 was known as the Howard dis-

trict of Anne Arundel, bounds it on the northwest. The western boundary is the Patuxent river, which separates Anne Arundel from Prince George's, and Calvert is its southern neighbor.

Anne Arundel has an area of 400 square miles and a population of about 40,000. In 1890 its population was 34,094. The increase since 1880 had been 5,568. Excellent farming lands are found in this county, which has a wide diversity of soil. The northern and central sections are rolling, presenting a pleasing aspect of highlands and meadows, well wooded and watered. That part of the county contiguous to Baltimore City and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is devoted almost exclusively to trucking. Vegetables and small fruits are grown in vast quantities and of perfect quality and disposed of in the Baltimore and northern markets. Many truckers drive into Baltimore in the early morning with wagon loads of vegetables, fruits and melons, which are retailed in the city markets, and these products are but little behind, in point of time, than those raised on the Virginia peninsula. Truckers and farmers along the eastern length of the county send their produce to market in sailing vessels, sloops and pungies, which in the winter are engaged in the oyster industry, becoming the carriers in summer of these commodities.

The soils of Anne Arundel include heavy clay land and sandy loam—stiff white oak clearings and the light pine lands. The amount of tobacco grown in Anne Arundel places it third in the list of tobacco-raising counties, and large crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, etc., are also produced annually. Fruits of all kinds are easy of cultivation and climate and soil unite to make trees and vines prolific and the flavor of their fruitage unsurpassed. Peaches, apples, pears and berries find in this county the best conditions for development. Land can be purchased for from $5 an acre upwards to $200, and a great deal of the arable area of the county, in the lower portion especially, is untilled. Perhaps a third of Anne Arundel is in woodland, and there are extensive oak and pine forests, with a heavy growth of other trees.

Anne Arundel is the seat of extensive manufacturing enterprises. At Curtis Bay, in the north, a few miles from Baltimore, are located the South Baltimore Car Works, where much work of construction is done for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; a sugar refinery, machine shops and various factories, described in another section of this report. South Baltimore has grown up within a few years, and has a population of about 5,000. There are several fertilizer factories and other manufacturing establishments along the Patapsco, and these miles of waterfront, in close and frequent communication with the port of Baltimore and the sea-going traffic, offer the most favorable sites for manufacturing and industrial enterprises. Silica, or glass sand, brick and porcelain clays, marls and iron ores are found in great quantities in Anne Arundel, and invite capital and labor for the development of these mineral resources. There are large brickyards at Brooklyn and other points in the upper end of the county.

There is no lack, as has been said, of water communication with Baltimore on the eastern side of Anne Arundel, and the upper half of the county is threaded with railroads. These are the Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line, extending between the cities named; the Baltimore & Potomac, nearly half of whose length lies within Anne Arundel, running almost from north to south through the northwestern segment of the county; the Baltimore & Ohio, which extends on the northwestern border, from the Relay to Laurel, a distance of 14 miles; and the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore, which runs nearly through the centre of the county, from Annapolis Junction, on the Baltimore & Ohio, to Annapolis, connecting with the Baltimore & Potomac at Odenton. South of this road, however, the county has always been without railroad facilities, and for this reason development in this section has been backward, and lower Anne Arundel presents many of the characteristics of Calvert and St. Mary's.

Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, is also the county-seat of Anne Arundel. In 1694 it supplanted St. Mary's City as the seat of government in the colony, because of its greater access to the rapidly spreading settlements on the Eastern

Shore. In colonial days it was the Paris of America, the abode of wealth, official dignity and fashion. In the old State House Washington surrendered his commission as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army, Congress, at this time, meeting in Annapolis. The State House contains the chambers of the two Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, the office of the Governor and other State officials, and the circle surrounding it is the hub from which the streets of Annapolis branch off, like the spokes of a wheel. Behind the State House is the Executive Mansion, and in the vicinity are many specimens of the quaint architecture of the reign of Queen Anne. Annapolis is built upon a peninsula, a portion of which is taken up by the United States Naval Academy, the grounds of which are separated from the city by a high brick wall. From State House Hill a magnificent view is had of the Severn, of the Chesapeake, into which it empties, three miles away, and of the wooded shores of Kent Island, on the opposite side of the bay. Annapolis has many natural advantages for manufacturing industries. It has daily steamboat communication with Baltimore, and its harbor is one of the finest, but its past commercial importance has been swallowed up by Baltimore. It has direct railway communication with both Washington and Baltimore—with the West and the North. The fishing industry is the leading one, Annapolis being one of the chief oyster ports along the Chesapeake and an oyster-packing centre. A glass factory is located at Eastport, a suburb of Annapolis. The population of Annapolis is about 9,000. It is 26 miles from Baltimore and 37 from Washington; is a port of entry, and has all modern city conveniences, water-works, gas and electric lights. Both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have offices at Annapolis. A daily newspaper—the *Evening Capital*—and five weeklies—the *Gazette* (established 1745), the *Examiner*, the *Republican*, the *Advertiser*, and the *Record*—are published. Anne Arundel has a large number of eligibly-located towns throughout its territory. Brooklyn is at the end of the Long Bridge, over the Patapsco, which connects Anne Arundel with Baltimore. Jessup's, on the Baltimore & Ohio, has an extensive canning

establishment; St. Margaret's, Davidsonville, Rutland, Waterbury, Crownsville, Glenburnie, Millersville, West River, Bristol, Friendship and a long array of villages and hamlets are scattered throughout the county. The canning industry is an important one, millions of cans of fruits and vegetables being packed for shipment to the North and West every year.

Its schools and churches are a source of pride to the residents of Anne Arundel. At Annapolis is located St. John's College, the oldest in the State, supported mainly by legislative appropriations and an object of peculiar reverence on the part of Marylanders because of the many noted sons of the State who have been students there. The Maryland House of Correction is located at Bridewell, a mile from Jessup's.

COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.

Industries Reporting from Allegany County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid	Business Compared With 1897.
Allegany Leather Co.....	Barton.....	Tanners.....	3	52	10	Monthly.	$1,404 00	Same.
Potomac Mining Co... ..	Barton.....	Coal Shippers	118	..	10	Semi-monthly	51,695 28	Increase.
Bier, Philip A..... ...	Bier	Canner and Brick Mfr.	25	18	10	Monthly.	1,890 00	Increase.
Allegany Furniture Co ..	Cumberland..	Furniture Mfrs.....	50	48	10	Semi-monthly	17,020 80	Decrease.
Amick, A. H....	Cumberland..	Marble	8	52	10	Weekly.	3,822 00	Same.
Atlantic Refining Co	Cumberland..	Oil Refiners	10	52	10	Semi-monthly	6,458 40	Same.
Beall Bros....	Cumberland.	Quarry	5	39	10	Weekly.	1,755 00	Same.
Beall & Beasley.....	Cumberland.	Millers	4	52	10	Monthly.	2,496 00	Increase.
B. & O. Round-house.....	Cumberland..	Railroad Repairs. ..	520	52	10	Monthly.	240,895 20	Increase.
Cuban Cigar Co	Cumberland..	Mfrs. Cigars	6	52	10	Semi-monthly	4,212 00	Increase.
Cumberland Building Co.	Cumberland..	Builders	29	52	10	Semi-monthly	18,036 00	Increase.
Cumberland Brewing Co..	Cumberland.	Brewers	50	52	10	Monthly.	29,094 00	Increase.
Cumberland Cereal Co...	Cumberland..	Food Products.... ..	4	52	10	Monthly.	2,111 20	New Industry
Cumberland Furniture & Coffin Co.....	Cumberland..	Furniture Mfrs..... .	10	52	10	Weekly.	5,200 00	Increase.
Cumberland Gaslight Co..	Cumberland..	Gas Works.....	8	52	11	Semi-monthly	5,531 76	Increase.
Cumberland Glass Co....	Cumberland..	Mfrs. of Glass	225	52	10	Semi-monthly	123,240 00	Increase.
Cumberland Hydraulic Cement and Mfg. Co....	Cumberland..	Cement....	110	18	10	Weekly.	13,493 00	Increase.
Cumberland Ice Mfg. Co..	Cumberland..	Ice Manufacturers....	14	26	10	Weekly.	3,849 00	Increase.
Cumberland Iron & Steel Shafting Co	Cumberland..	Ground Shafting.....	64	52	10	Weekly.	36,582 00	Increase.
Cumberland Mattress Co.	Cumberland..	Mattress Mfrs..	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,508 00	Increase.
Cumberlan dMilling Co..	Cumberland .	Flour and Feed.....	10	52	10	Weekly.	5,434 00	Same.

Cumb'nd Sash & Door Co.	Cumberland	Lumber Mfrs	18	52	10	Weekly.	8,580 00	Increase.
Cumberland Steel & Tin Plate Co	Cumberland	Steel and Tin Plate	350	52	10	Semi-monthly	267,243 60	Increase.
Cumberland Paper Co	Cumberland	Manilla Paper and Sulphite.	58	52	10	Semi-monthly	24,155 20	Increase.
Deal Bros	Cumberland	Flour Manufacturers	8	52	10	Monthly.	2,886 00	Increase.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co	Cumberland	Electric Lights	11	52	10	Semi-monthly	7,956 00	Increase.
Flurshutz, H. U. F.	Cumberland	Mfr. Furniture	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,794 00	Same.
Foster Tannery	Cumberland	Tanners	32	52	10	Weekly.	12,714 00	Increase.
George's Creek R.R. shops	Cumberland	Repairing	45	52	10	Monthly.	31,590 00	Increase.
Gerbig, Matern	Cumberland	Soap Manufacturer	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,248 00	Decrease.
Heck, J. W	Cumberland	Wagon Builder	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,730 00	Increase.
Hirsch Bros	Cumberland	Wool and Hides	35	39	10	Monthly.	19,503 90	Increase.
Hoenicka, M. F.	Cumberland	Marble	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,014 00	Same.
Houck Bros	Cumberland	Cigar Box Mfrs.	4	52	10	Monthly.	1,430 00	Increase.
Johnson Milling Co	Cumberland	Millers.	25	52	10	Semi-monthly	11,650 00	Increase.
Landwehr, George D	Cumberland	Lumber Mfr	6	52	10	Weekly.	3,504 00	Decrease.
Md. Glass Etching Works.	Cumberland	Glass Etching	25	52	10	Semi-monthly	8,205 60	Increase.
McKaig, Merwin	Cumberland	Founder	35	52	10	Weekly.	19,746 00	Increase.
Mertens, F., & Sons	Cumberland	Lumber Mfrs	38	39	10	Monthly.	14,549 40	Decrease.
Paul, R. C., & Sons	Cumberland	Founders	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,730 00	Decrease.
Pierce Bros	Cumberland	Cigar Manufacturers	4	52	10	Weekly.	2,808 00	Increase.
Queen City Brick & Tile Co	Cumberland	Mfrs. Bricks	30	52	10	Semi-monthly	11,856 00	Increase.
Queen City Foundry Co	Cumberland	Founders	4	43	10	Weekly.	1,999 50	Same.
Queen City Glass Co.	Cumberland	Glass Manufacturers.	78	39	9	Semi-monthly	33,496 50	Same.
Reid, Frank B	Cumberland	Carriage Builder	3	43	10	Weekly.	1,290 00	Decrease.
Rohrer, L. D., Co	Cumberland	Millers	22	52	10	Semi-monthly	11,054 40	Same.
Smouse, Thos. F	Cumberland	Lumber Mfr	5	52	10	Semi-monthly	2,496 00	Increase.
Swartzwelder, H	Cumberland	Brick Manufacturer	18	38	10	Semi monthly	5,799 50	Increase.
Trieber, John T	Cumberland	Soap Manufacturer	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,326 00	Increase.
U. S. Leather Co.	Cumberland	Tanners	30	52	10	Monthly.	18,720 00	Increase.
Weber, Lewis	Cumberland	Planing Mill	8	52	10	Weekly.	3,120 00	Same.
Wilson Cigar Co	Cumberland	Cigar Manufacturers.	3	52	10	Weekly.	2,106 00	Same.
Zink, John H	Cumberland	Brewers	4	52	10	Weekly.	2,080 00	Same.
Dickens, M. L.	Dickens	Milling	3	52	12	Monthly.	900 00	Same.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Allegany County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Gardner, Jas. & Son	Ellerslie	Fire Brick	26	43	10	Monthly.	$10,588 50	Same.
Piedmont-Cumberl'd Coal Co	Franklin.	Coal Shippers	40	39	10	Semi-monthly	18,773 00	Same.
Piedmont Mining Co	Franklin.	Coal Shippers	94	39	10	Semi-monthly	44,751 90	New Industry
Borden Mining Co	Frostburg	Coal Shippers	100	49	7	Semi monthly	63,148 77	Same.
Consolidation Coal Co	Frostburg	Coal Shippers	1,632	42	10	Semi-monthly	960,000 00	Increase.
Frostburg Gas & Electric Light Co	Frostburg	Illuminators	4	52	9	Monthly.	1,515 00	Same.
Frostburg Illuminating & Manufacturing Co	Frostburg	Illuminators	3	52	9	Monthly.	1,860 00	Same.
Parker, W. P	Frostburg	Carriage Builder	5	52	10	Weekly.	3,042 00	Same.
Savage M'tain Fire Brick Co	Frostburg	Brick Manufacturers.	32	48	10	Weekly.	11,592 00	Same.
Williams, J. B. Co	Frostburg	Marble	5	52	10	Semi-monthly	3,276 00	Increase.
Willison Bros	Frostburg	Lumber Mfrs	11	39	10	Weekly.	7,660 80	Increase.
Smith, Jno. H	Gilpen	Wagon Builder	1	52	10	Monthly.	350 00	Same.
American Coal Co	Lonaconing	Coal Shippers	396	52	10	Semi-monthly	277,277 32	Same.
Bills, Frank	Lonaconing	Carriage Mfr.	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,248 00	Increase.
Evans, David M	Lonaconing	Saw Mill	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,652 00	Same.
George's Creek Coal & Iron Co	Lonaconing	Coal Shippers	442	..	10	Semi-monthly	350,000 00	Increase.
Lonaconing Electric Light & Power Co	Lonaconing	Illuminators	4	52	10	Monthly.	1,820 00	Increase.
Lonaconing Water Co	Lonaconing	Water Supply	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,068 00	Increase.

Maryland Coal Co.....	Lonaconing..	Coal Shippers..	435	31	10	Semi-monthly	215,021 75	Same.
New Central Coal Co. ..	Lonaconing..	Coal Shippers.....	187	46	9	Monthly.	112,000 00	Same.
Richter, Dent	Lonaconing..	Planing Mill.	8	39	10	Monthly.	4,446 00	Increase.
Story, John.	Lonaconing..	Planing Mill.....	4	52	10	Monthly.	2,496 00	Increase.
Daggett, Albert	Luke..	Postal Card Mfr.....	36	52	9	Monthly.	15,508 00	Same.
Sigler, Wm. T.....	Luke....	Planing Mill.....	4	26	10	Monthly.	819 00	Same.
Piedmont Foundry & Machine Works	Luke..	Founders....	13	52	10	Monthly.	6,636 00	New Industry
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co..	Luke...	Sul. Fibre and Paper.	475	52	11	Monthly.	334,156 00	Increase.
Big Vein Coal Co	Midland.....	Coal Shippers.....	50	46	10	Semi-monthly	35,027 13	Same.
Clise, William	Midland	Saw Mills....	8	50	10	Monthly.	3,900 00	Increase.
Monahan, P. F	Mount Savage	Miller.....	3	52	10	Monthly.	1,200 00	Increase.
Mt. Savage Enamel Brick Co	Mount Savage	Enameled Brick	45	52	10	Monthly.	17,550 00	Increase.
New York Mining Co ..	Mount Savage	Coal Shippers.....	310	..	10	Semi-monthly	134,737 09	Increase.
Hughes, Jacob W.....	Westernport..	Miller.....	3	50	10	Monthly.	1,080 00	Decrease.
White, Gleson & Co.....	Westernport .	Founders	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,730 00	Same.

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Allegany County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Breweries	2	54	$31,174 00	1	..	1	..
Brick Manufactories	5	151	57,386 00	3	..	2	..
Building Companies	1	29	18,036 00	1	..	..	..
Canning and Brick Factories	1	25	1,890 00	1	..	..	..
Carriage & Wagon Manufactor's	5	16	8,660 00	2	1	2	..
Cement Factories	1	110	13,493 00	1	..	..	..
Cereal Manufactories	1	4	2,111 20	..	..	..	1
Cigar Box Manufactories	1	4	1,430 00	1	..	..	..
Cigar Manufactories	3	13	9,126 00	2	..	1	..
Coal Shippers	11	3,804	2,262,432 24	4	..	6	1
Electric Light Works	3	18	11,636 00	2	.	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	8	78	36,700 40	4	1	3	..
Foundries	5	62	33,841 50	1	1	2	1
Furniture Manufactories	3	63	24,014 80	2	1	..	..
Gas and Electric Light Works	1	4	1,515 00	..	..	1	..
Gas Light Works	1	8	5,531 76	1	..	..	..
Glass Etching Works	1	25	8,205 60	1	..	..	..
Glass Manufactories	2	303	156,736 50	1	..	1	..
Ice Manufactories	1	14	3,849 00	1	..	..	..
Iron and Steel Shafting Works	1	64	36 582 00	1	..	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	11	115	54,223 20	6	2	3	..
Marble Works	3	15	8,112 00	1	..	2	..
Mattress Manufactories	1	3	1,508 00	1	..	..	..
Oil Works	1	10	6,458 40	..	..	1	..
Paper Manufactories	2	533	358,311 20	2	..	..	..
Postal Card Manufactories	1	36	15,508 00	..	..	1	.

Quarries	1	5	1,755 00	..	..	1	..
Railroad Repair Shops	2	565	272,485 20	2	.	..	..
Soap Manufactories	2	5	2,574 00	1	1	..	..
Steel and Tin Plate Manufactories	1	350	267,243 60	1	..	..	..
Tanneries	3	65	32,838 00	2	..	1	..
Water Supply Works	1	2	1,068 00	1	..	..	.
Wool and Hide Manufactories	1	35	19,503 90	1	..	..	..
Totals	87	6,588	$3,765,939 50	48	7	29	3

TABLE No. 2.

Industries Reporting from Anne Arundel County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Annapolis Gas & Electric Light Co.	Annapolis	Gas & Electric Light.	14	52	10	Weekly.	$9,420 00	Increase.
Annapolis Water Co	Annapolis	Water Supply	11	52	11	Monthly.	3,900 00	Same.
Brown & Bro	Annapolis	Oyster & Crab Pack'rs	56	22	6	Weekly.	6,391 00	Increase.
Clark, Walter & Co	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	25	32	6	Weekly.	4,800 00	Decrease.
Collins, M. V. B	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	4	35	6	Weekly.	840 00	Same.
Dubois, C. A & Co	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	60	22	8	Weekly.	7,920 00	Same.
Hohberger, I	Annapolis	Cigar Manufacturer	2	52	8	Weekly.	936 00	Same.
Holliday Bros	Annapolis	Fish & Crab Packers	4	13	8	Weekly.	260 00	Same.
Johnson, James I. & Co	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	50	26	4	Weekly.	6,500 00	Same.
Martin, C. W. & Co	Annapolis	Fish & Crab Packers	70	22	10	Weekly	15,400 00	Same.
Martin, C. W. & Co	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	100	30	8	Weekly.	15,000 00	Increase.
Parkinson, A M. & Co	Annapolis	Fish & Crab Packers	10	21	10	Weekly.	840 00	Increase.
Russell, J. & Co	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	50	26	4	Weekly.	6,500 00	Same.
Shaw, Fred. W.	Annapolis	Wagon&Carriage Mfr	5	52	10	Weekly.	3,120 00	Increase.
Union Oyster Packing Co.	Annapolis	Oyster Packers	10	30	8	Weekly.	1,500 00	Decrease.
Potee Bros	Brooklyn	Brick Manufacturers	52	29	10	Semi-monthly	3,744 00	Increase.
Vanruymlek & Vermeren	Clifford Stat'n	Red Lead Mfrs	5	42	11	Weekly.	1,880 00	Increase.
Severn Glass Works Co	Eastport	Mfrs Glass Bottles	40	43	9	Weekly.	11,008 00	Same.
Gambrill's Canning Co	Gambrills	Canning Factory	55	22	11	Monthly.	6,810 00	Same.
Summers, Chas. G. & Co	Jessups	Canning Factory	45	17	10	Weekly.	3,740 00	Same.
Blakeslee, George H	Lothian	Custom Miller	3	52	10	Monthly.	712 50	Decrease.
Murray, George M	Odenton	Canning Factory	150	15	12	Weekly.	14,400 00	Same.
Willey, George P. & Co	Patuxent	Canning Factory	100	13	10	Weekly.	8,190 00	Increase.
Munsen, W.H., Packing Co.	Portland	Canning Factory	200	17	10	Monthly.	21,420 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 2—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Anne Arundel County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reportiuo No Change.	New Industries.
Brick Manufactories	1	52	$3,744 00	1	..	.	..
Canning Factories	5	550	54,560 00	2	1	2	..
Carriage & Wagon Manufactor's.	1	5	3,120 00	1	..	..	..
Cigar Manufactories	1	2	936 00	..	..	1	.
Custom Mills	1	3	712 50	..	1	..	..
Fish and Crab Packers	3	84	16,500 00	1	..	2	..
Gas and Electric Light Works	1	14	9,420 00	1	..	..	..
Glass Bottle Manufactories	1	40	11,008 00	..	..	1	..
Oyster and Crab Packers	1	56	6,391 00	1	..	..	..
Oyster Packers	7	299	43,060 00	1	2	4	..
Red Lead Manufactories	1	5	1,880 00	1	..	..	..
Water Supply Works	1	11	3,900 00	..	..	1	..
Totals	24	1,121	$155,231 50	9	4	11	..

TABLE No. 3.

Industries Reporting from Baltimore County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Crown Portl'd Cement Co.	Balto. P. O...	Portland Cement.....	35	13	10	Weekly.	$3,412 50	New Industry
Young, J. B. & D..	Bentley Sp'gs	Paper Mill.....	12	48	12	Monthly.	3,500 00	Increase.
Young, Jos. W.....	Bentley Sp'gs	Paper Mill....	3	48	11	Monthly.	1,008 00	Same.
Hale & Rhoten.	Black Rock...	Creamery.....	1	52	7	Monthly.	313 00	Increase.
Taylor, Benj. F.....	Bradshaw.....	Cannery	12	8	10	Weekly.	400 00	Same.
Bayan, Jas. M. & Son.....	Brookla'dville	Millers.	8	52	14	Monthly.	4,128 00	Same.
T. M. Corcoran Creamery.	Butler	Creamery	3	50	12	Weekly.	900 00	Increase.
Carroll Ice Mfg. Co.	Carroll.. ...	Ice Manufactory	8	31	12	Weekly.	3,275 00	Same.
Caton Manufactory	Carroll.....	Printing Inks	6	50	10	Weekly.	2,500 00	Increase.
Beaver Dam Marble Co..	Cockeysville..	Marble Quarry.....	150	52	8	Weekly.	60,000 00	Same.
Ashland Mfg. Co.....	Dickeyville...	Woolen Mfrs.....	450	46	10	Monthly.	104,575 00	Decrease.
Keeny, J. Y.....	Eklo	Flour Mill..	3	52	12	Monthly.	720 00	Same.
Trabert, R. N.....	Eklo.....	Saw Mill..... ..	2	26	11	Weekly.	312 00	Decrease.
Blakeney, A. A. & Co.....	Franklinville.	Cotton Mfrs...	100	52	10	Weekly.	26,000 00	Increase.
Gore, H. M....	Freeland.....	Paper Mfrs..... ...	2	37	12	Weekly.	610 50	Same.
Miller, S. B. & Son.	Freeland.....	Millers..... .	3	26	..	Weekly.	468 00	Decrease.
Brehm, Geo.....	Gardenville...	Brewer..	38	52	10	Weekly.	25,000 00	Decrease.
Markline & Smith.....	Gemmills	Carriage Builders....	4	39	10	Weekly.	1,560 00	Increase.
Sandner, Geo. S.....	Gittings.....	Iron Works..... ...	2	36	10	Weekly.	648 00	Increase.
Chesapeake Label Co ..	Glenarm.....	Color Printing.....	22	48	10	Weekly.	7,656 00	Same.
Matthews, G....	Glencoe.....	Chop Mill.	3	39	..	... .	540 00	Same.
Glen Morris Flint Co. ...	Glen Morris..	Flint Grinding.....	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,106 00	Same.
Winemiller, Geo. G.....	Gorsuch Mills	Flour Milling	2	52	14	Monthly.	600 00	Same.
Pickwick Granite Works & Quarries	Granite.....	Granite Works.....	53	42	9	Monthly.	8,000 00	Increase.

Weller, Wm. F	Granite	Granite Quarry	40	44	9	Monthly.	22,704 00	Increase.
Shearer, Theo. F	Grave Run Mills	Miller	2	39	12	Monthly.	468 00	Same.
Hartley, P. & Son	Greenwood	Grist and Saw Mill	5	52	11	Weekly.	1,500 00	Increase.
Riddle, Wm. C	Hebbville	Wagon Builder	5	43	10	Weekly.	1,612 50	Same.
Cox, Wm. T	Howardville.	Miller	4	52	10	Monthly.	960 00	Same.
Hyde, S. N. & Son	Hyde	Canners	100	26	9	Monthly.	17,940 00	Same.
Thistle Mills Co	Ilchester	Cotton and Silk Mfg.	200	51	10	Monthly.	50,900 00	Same.
Slade Bros. & Co.	Long Green	Carriage Builders	4	39	.	.....	1,404 00	Same.
Houck, Eli	Manor	Flour Miller	2	52	14	Monthly.	400 00	Same.
Mt. Washington Electric Light Co	Mt.Washing'n	Illuminators	10	52	10	Monthly.	5,978 59	Increase.
Woodberry Mfg. Co	Mt.Washing'n	Mfrs. of Cotton Duck.	163	52	10	Monthly.	42,500 64	Increase.
Luttgerding, H. G	North Branch	Miller	4	52	11	Monthly.	1,200 00	Decrease.
Reckard, Walter P	Reckard	Fertilizer Mfrs.	40	52	10	Monthly.	9,000 00	Increase.
Flory, J. C	Reisterstown	Carriage Builder	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,912 00	Same.
Winand, L. & Bro	Scott's Level.	Distillers	3	50	10	Monthly.	900 00	Same.
Mitchell, Levin	Shamburgh	Wrapping Paper	3	52	12	Monthly.	1,002 00	Same.
Stansbury, T. H	Sweet Air	Miller	2	52	14	Weekly.	624 00	Same.
Ditman, Wm. C	Texas	Lime Manufacturer	45	51	10	Weekly.	18,000 00	Same.
Texas Lime Co	Texas	Lime Manufacturers	18	40	10	Semi-monthly	6,000 00	Decrease.
Brown, C. G	Trenton	Miller	1	25	14	Weekly.	234 00	Same.
Jordan, Benj. F	Trump P. O.	Saw Mill	7	30	10	Weekly.	1,260 00	Decrease.
Warren Manufacturi'g Co	Warren	Cotton Duck	190	52	10	Monthly.	42,000 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 3—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Baltimore County for 1898.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Breweries	1	38	$25,000 00	..	1	..	..
Canneries	2	112	18,340 00	..	..	2	..
Carriage Manufactories	4	19	7,488 50	1	..	3	1
Cement Manufactories	1	35	3,412 50	..	..	..	1
Creameries	2	4	1,213 00	2	..	..	..
Color Printing Works	1	22	7,656 00	..	..	1	..
Cotton Manufactories	4	653	161,400 64	3	..	1	..
Distilleries	1	3	900 00	..	..	1	..
Electric Light Works	1	10	5,978 59	1	..	..	..
Fertilizer Manufactories	1	40	9,000 00	1	..	..	..
Flint Mills	1	6	2,106 00	..	..	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	11	34	10,342 00	..	2	9	..
Granite Works	2	93	30,704 00	2	..	..	..
Grist and Saw Mills	1	5	1,500 00	1	..	..	..
Ice Manufactories	1	8	3,275 00	..	..	1	..
Iron Works	1	2	648 00	1	..	..	..
Lime Manufactories	2	63	24,000 00	..	1	1	..
Lumber Manufactories	2	9	1,572 00	..	2	..	..
Marble Works	1	150	60,000 00	..	..	1	..
Paper Manufactories	4	20	6,180 50	1	..	3	..
Printing Ink Manufactories	1	6	2,500 00	1	..	..	..
Woolen Manufactories	1	450	104,575 00	..	1	..	..
Totals	46	1,782	$487,791 73	14	7	24	1

TABLE No. 4.

Industries Reporting from Calvert County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Hammett, Oliver	Bowen	Saw and Grist Mill	3	45	10	Monthly.	$810 00	Decrease.
Smith, Frank O., & Co	Dunkirk	Saw and Grist Mill	3	39	10	Monthly.	702 00	Decrease.
Trott & Bryan	L. Marlboro	Saw and Grist Mill	5	39	10	Monthly.	1,314 00	Increase.
Hebb, Frederick, & Co	Lusbys	Saw Mill	4	42	10	Monthly.	1,008 00	Decrease.
Ross, George P	Mutual	Flour and Saw Mill	6	51	10	Monthly.	900 00	Same.
Jones, George H	Pr. Fred'town	Saw and Grist Mill	4	52	10	Monthly.	1,440 00	Same.
Robinson, William	Pr. Fred'town	Saw and Grist Mill	5	52	10	Monthly.	700 00	Increase.
Marsh, J. T	Solomons	Ship Builders	10	34	10	Weekly.	3,060 00	Increase.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Calvert County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change	New Industries.
Saw and Grist Mills	5	20	$4,966 00	2	2	1	..
Saw Mills	1	4	1,008 00	..	1	..	..
Flour and Saw Mills	1	6	900 00	..	..	1	..
Ship Builders	1	10	3,060 00	1	..	..	..
Totals	8	40	$9,934 00	3	3	2	..

TABLE No. 5.

Industries Reporting from Caroline County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Brown, J. O. & Bros	Agner	Basket Factory	50	20	10	Weekly.	$6,000 00	Increase.
Anthonys, M. E	Anthonys	Miller	3	49	10	Monthly.	882 00	Same.
Andrew, H. F	Bethlehem	Miller	2	40	12	Weekly.	300 00	Increase.
Messick, R. M	Bethlehem	Canner	20	10	10	Weekly.	1,200 00	Same.
Patchett, D. J	Bethlehem	Saw Mill	12	..	12	Weekly.	2,400 00	Same.
Wright, J. A	Claybank	Shirt Mfg. & Packer	100	43	10	Weekly.	21,062 50	Increase.
Todd, W. C	Concord	Canner	16	4	9	....	504 00	Increase.
Cohee, M. J	Denton	Miller	2	39	10	Monthly.	594 00	Same.
Downs, Ernest	Denton	Miller	3	52	10	Monthly.	1,104 00	Same.
Gary, J Fred	Denton	Miller	3	48	10	Monthly.	1,106 00	Same.
McDaniel, M	Denton	Saw Mill	5	18	10	Weekly.	594 00	Same.
Nichols, J. H	Denton	Shirt Factory	70	43	10	Semi-monthly	10,062 00	Increase.
Porter, Richard	Denton	Creamery	2	39	10	Weekly.	585 00	New Industry
Reddin, G. T & Co.	Denton	Saw Mill	5	13	10	Weekly.	390 00	Same.
Reddin, G. T & Co	Denton	Canners	80	13	10	Weekly.	6,773 00	Same
Roe, H. A	Denton	Canner	125	10	10	Weekly.	4,785 00	Increase
Towers, L. B	Denton	Ice Manufacturer	6	8	13	Weekly.	1,622 40	New Industry
Wilson, J. D	Denton	Miller	1	52	10	Monthly.	480 00	Same.
Messenger, H. Burdette	Federalsburg	Canner	50	5	10	Monthly.	1,490 00	Increase.
Davis, R. J. T & Co	Federalsburg	Canners	30	5	10	Monthly.	805 00	Same.
Downing, W. J	Federalsburg	Saw Mills	15	52	10	Weekly.	5,304 00	Same.
Federalsburg Creamery Co	Federalsburg	Creamery	1	52	10	Weekly.	312 00	Same
Federalsburg Shirt Fact'y	Federalsburg	Shirt Mfg	35	43	10	Weekly.	5,031 00	New Industry
Framptom, J. T.	Federalsburg	Carriage Maker	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,872 00	Same.

Idlewald Milling Co	Federalsburg.	Millers	4	52	12	Weekly.	1,620 00	Same.
Poole, R. E & Bro	Federalsburg.	Saw Mill	4	52	10	Weekly.	1,201 20	Increase.
Wright & Foster	Federalsburg.	Saw Mill	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,700 40	Increase.
Dean, W. H & Son	Fowling Cr'k.	Milling and Packing	74	10	.	Weekly.	4,448 00	Increase.
Jarrell & Co, Robert	Goldboro	Canning Factory	175	10	10	Weekly.	5,000 00	Same.
Andrew, M. M	Greensboro	Furniture Mfr	2	10	10	Weekly.	210 00	Increase.
Banard, J H	Greensboro	Canner	100	8	..	Weekly.	4,800 00	Same.
Medford, Henry	Greensboro	Miller	3	28	..	Semi-monthly	960 00	Decrease.
Roe, F. P & Bro	Greensboro	Canners	125	13	12	Weekly.	6,500 00	Increase.
Zacharias, D. J. & Sons	Greensboro	Millers	2	52	12	Monthly.	624 00	Same.
Shelton, H. J	Henderson	Saw Mill	12	45	10	Semi-monthly	6,000 00	Decrease.
Sewell, W. T	Hillsboro	Miller	2	50	11	Monthly.	480 00	Increase.
Hobbs, H. C	Hobbs	Canner	30	9	10	Weekly.	1,800 00	Same.
Hubbert, Edward	Hynson	Brick Mfr	5	17	10	Weekly.	600 00	Same.
Geiger, Geo. H	Maydell	Canner	90	10	12	Weekly.	6,000 00	Increase.
Carroll, B. F	Preston	Canner	50	11	10	Semi-monthly	2,337 50	Same.
Dennis & Carroll	Preston	Canners	15	9	10	Weekly.	900 00	Increase.
Phillips, J. R	Preston	Canner	48	9	10	Weekly.	2,173 50	Same.
Preston Canning Co	Preston	Canners	30	11	10	Weekly.	1,167 50	Same.
Day, T. L. Swing & Co	Ridgely	Canners	150	..	10	Weekly.	48,750 00	Same.
Saulsbury Bros.	Ridgely	Canners	60	40	8	Weekly.	8,800 00	Increase.
Arklam, R. G.	Smithville	Machinist	5	52	10	Weekly.	1,669 20	Increase.
Hignutt, W. T	Smithville	Miller	3	..	10	Weekly.	936 00	Increase.
Liden, Gootee S	Smithville	Miller	5	26	10	Weekly.	741 00	Same.
Roe, H. A	Tuckahoe Brg	Canner	75	11	10	Weekly.	3,300 00	Increase.
Todd, C. H	Two Johns	Canning Factory	40	5	10	Weekly.	600 00	Increase.
Todd, W. C	Williston	Canning Factory	50	9	10	Weekly.	3,000 00	Same.

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Caroline County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number Industries Reporting Increase.	Number Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Basket Manufactories	1	50	$6,000 00	1	..	..	..
Brick Manufactories	1	5	600 00	..	..	1	..
Canneries	20	1,359	110,685 50	9	..	11	..
Carriage Manufactories	1	3	1,872 00	..	..	1	..
Creameries	2	3	897 00	..	..	1	1
Flour and Feed Manufactories	12	33	9,827 00	4	1	7	..
Furniture Manufactories	1	2	210 00	1	..	..	..
Ice Manufactories	1	6	1,622 40	..	..	..	1
Lumber Manufactories	7	59	17,589 60	2	1	4	..
Machine Shop	1	5	1,669 20	1	..	..	..
Milling and Packing	1	74	4,448 00	1	..	..	..
Shirt Manufactories	2	105	15,093 00	1	..	..	1
Shirt Manufactories and Packing	1	100	21,062 50	1	..	..	..
Totals	51	1,804	$191,576 20	21	2	25	3

TABLE No. 6.

Industries Reporting from Carroll County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Beacham, Jas. W.	Arondale Sta.	Tannery	4	52	12	Monthly.	$804 00	Increase.
Wehring, F.	Bruceville	Phosphate Mill	4	48	10	Weekly.	1,382 40	Increase.
Engler, S. P. & Sons	Engler P. O.	Millers	3	39	..	.....	702 00	Increase.
Edmondson, Jacob A.	Gamber	Saw Mill	5	48	12	Weekly.	1,800 00	Increase.
Shipley, Lewis	Gamber	Canner	30	5	12	Weekly.	1,000 00	Increase.
Klee, John P.	Gist P. O.	Miller	1	52	12	Monthly.	390 00	Increase.
Hood Milling Co.	Hood's Mills.	Millers	3	52	14	Monthly.	1,140 00	Increase.
Spahr, H. H.	Houcksville	Miller	1	48	16	Monthly.	275 00	Decrease.
Engler & Rinehart	Linwood	Fertilizers	2	13	10	Weekly.	225 00	Increase.
Rinehart, J. C.	Linwood	Creamery	1	52	12	Weekly.	350 00	Decrease.
Waltz, George	Linwood	Miller	1	50	12	Weekly.	350 00	Decrease.
Miller, C.	Manchester	Marble Works	4	48	10	Weekly.	2,112 00	Increase.
Babylon, Geo. W.	Medford	Carriage Builder	3	45	10	Weekly.	877 50	Increase.
Koons, E. Scott	Middleburg	Carriage Builder	4	48	10	Monthly.	1,728 00	Increase.
Miller Bros.	Millers	Cigar Manufacturers	10	48	10	Weekly.	3,624 00	Increase.
Simpson, E. E.	Mount Airy	Carriage Builder	4	49	12	Weekly.	1,960 00	Increase.
Baile & Stauffer	New Windsor	Canners	80	5	11	Weekly.	1,500 00	Increase.
Hahn, Edw.	Pleas't Valley	Miller	3	52	15	Monthly.	600 00	Same.
Yingling, John P.	Pleas't Valley	Miller	15	26	..	Weekly.	2,340 00	Same.
Shearer, J. D.	Roller P. O.	Miller	3	34	18	.....	612 00	Same.
Arnold, E. B.	Smallwood	Creamery	4	52	11	Monthly.	900 00	Same.
Stonesifer, Andrew	Taneytown	Miller	4	44	10	Monthly.	1,056 00	Same.
England & Bryan	Tanney Sta.	Tanners	65	52	10	Weekly.	23,660 00	Same.
Gilbert, W. C.	Union Bridge.	Carriage Builder	2	52	10	Weekly.	936 00	Same.

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Carroll County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Zumbrum, W. R.	Union Bridge.	Miller.	3	39	10	Weekly.	$873 00	Same.
Shriver, B. F. & Co.	Union Mills.	Canners.	200	13	10	Weekly.	13,552 50	Same.
Wolf, Pius C.	Union Mills.	Miller.	1	39	10	Monthly.	234 00	Same.
Lee, Levi	Warfieldburg.	Miller.	5	39	16	Monthly.	900 00	Same.
Beaver, Jno	Westminster.	Marble Worker	2	52	10	Weekly.	936 00	Same.
Bish, R. G. & Bro.	Westminster.	Millers	2	52	10	Monthly.	852 00	Increase.
Bixler, G. A	Westminster.	Cigar Manufacturer.	2	52	10	Weekly.	832 00	Decrease.
Burkholder, A. S.	Westminster.	Distiller.	2	26	10	Weekly.	468 00	New Industry
Eckenrode, J. E	Westminster.	Carriage Builder	15	52	10	Weekly.	7,020 00	Increase.
Elgen, Jacob F. & Son	Westminster.	Lumber Manufactur's	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,340 00	Increase.
Farmers' Fertilizer Co	Westminster.	Fertilizers	4	52	10	Weekly.	1,638 00	Increase.
Fowler, T. H.	Westminster.	Cigar Manufacturer.	2	52	10	Weekly.	832 00	Same.
Frizzell, Robert E	Westminster.	Brick Manufacturer.	9	26	10	Weekly.	1,560 00	Same.
Gorsuch, N. J. & Son.	Westminster.	Millers.	8	52	12	Weekly.	3,324 00	Increase.
Groft, Charles	Westminster.	Brick Manufacturer.	4	26	10	Weekly.	780 00	Same.
Herr Bros.	Westminster.	Carriage Builders	15	52	10	Weekly.	6,696 00	Increase.
Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Westminster.	Ice Manufacturers	4	30	12	Monthly.	840 00	Increase.
Lifford, Jno	Westminster.	Cigar Manufacturer.	2	52	10	Weekly.	832 00	Increase.
Luckabaugh, Wm. A.	Westminster.	Miller.	2	43	10	Monthly.	702 00	Increase.
Oursler, Elias	Westminster.	Brick Manufacturer.	9	26	10	Weekly.	1,560 00	Same.
Peffer, Levi	Westminster.	Carriage Builder	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,456 00	Increase.
Roberts, Roop & Co.	Westminster.	Millers.	18	52	12	Monthly.	6,540 00	Same.
Schaffer, Charles	Westminster.	Fertilizers	6	43	10	Monthly.	1,677 00	Increase.
Shriver, B. F. & Co.	Westminster.	Canners	150	13	10	Weekly.	10,010 00	Same.
Smith, Yingling & Co.	Westminster.	Canners	100	15	10	Weekly.	6,412 50	Same.
Strauss, Eiseman & Co.	Westminster.	Shirt Manufacturers.	50	52	9½	Weekly.	8,810 00	Increase.
Wantz, C. V.	Westminster.	Cigar Manufacturer.	2	52	10	Weekly.	832 00	Same.
Zile, Howard M	Winfield	Creamery	2	52	9	Monthly.	492 00	Increase.
Myers, Joel	York Road	Miller.	2	52	12	Monthly.	416 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 6—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Carroll County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Brick Manufactories	3	22	$3,900 00	..	..	3	..
Canneries	5	560	32,475 00	2	..	3	..
Carriage Manufactories	7	46	20,673 50	6	..	1	..
Cigar Manufactories	5	18	6,952 00	3	..	2	..
Creameries	3	7	1,742 00	1	1	1	..
Distilleries	1	2	468 00	..	..	..	1
Fertilizer Manufactories	3	12	3,540 00	3	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	17	75	21,306 00	7	2	8	..
Ice Manufactories	1	4	840 00	1	..	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	2	11	4,140 00	2	..	..	..
Marble Works	2	6	3,048 00	1	..	1	..
Phosphate Manufactories	1	4	1,382 40	1	..	..	..
Shirt Manufactories	1	50	8,810 00	1	..	..	..
Tanneries	2	69	24,464 00	1	..	1	..
Totals	53	886	$133,740 90	29	3	20	1

TABLE No. 7.

Industries Reporting from Cecil County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Johnson, Jethro & Co.	Bay View	Millers	2	42	10	Monthly.	$504 00	Increase.
Warburton, Thos. H	Bay View	Saw Mill	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,872 00	Increase.
Brown, Howard	Calvert	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	720 00	Decrease.
Cochran, R. T.	Cecilton	Creamery	2	52	10	Monthly.	900 00	Decrease.
Freeman & Black	Cecilton	Millers	3	52	12	Weekly.	1,092 00	Increase.
Harlan & Bro	Cherry Hill	Paper Manufacturers.	11	43	12	Monthly.	3,748 00	Increase.
Diebert, I. H, Bros, & Co.	Ches'p'ke City	Boat Builders	10	39	10	Monthly.	2,340 00	Same.
Garnett, C. S. & Son	Childs	Paper Mill	40	46	10	Monthly.	17,250 00	Increase.
Balderston, E.	Colora	Creamery	6	52	10	Monthly.	1,200 00	Same.
Brumfield & Foster	Colora	Fertilizers	1	52	9	Weekly.	468 00	Increase.
Conowingo Wall Pap'r Co.	Conowingo	Wall Paper	38	45	10	Semi-monthly	12,000 00	Increase.
Smith, B. G. & J. C.	Conowingo	Ground Flint	10	50	10	Monthly.	3,000 00	Increase.
Susquehanna Water Power & Paper Co.	Conowingo	Manila & Fibre Paper	140	10	10	Monthly.	42,000 00	Increase.
Gambrill, M. & Co.	Cowenton	Cotton Mills	175	52	10	Semi-monthly	55,000 00	Same.
Scott, Howard	Cowenton	Saw Mill	3	52	10	Monthly.	1,080 00	Same.
Armstrong, J C	Elkton	Miller	2	13	10	Weekly.	195 00	New Industry
Birkhead, Geo.	Elkton	Shirt Factory	30	17	10	Semi-monthly	2,482 00	New Industry
Davis & Vinsinger	Elkton	Millers	4	52	14	Weekly.	1,752 00	Same.
Deibert, Edward & Bros.	Elkton	Boat Builders	36	43	10	Monthly.	14,319 00	Same.
Deibert, Henry & Sons	Elkton	Boat Builders	35	43	10	Monthly.	13,846 00	Same.
Elkton Electric Light Co.	Elkton	Electric Lighting.	5	39	10	Weekly.	1,833 00	Same.
Ellis & Hinchcliff	Elkton	Gas Works.	1	52	16	Weekly.	468 00	Same.
Harvey, John	Elkton	Creamery	2	52	11	Weekly.	858 00	Increase.

Keys & Mill Lumber Co.	Elkton	Lumber Mfrs	12	39	10	Weekly.	3,510 00	Decrease.
McQuilkin, Geo	Elkton	Machinist	8	52	10	Weekly.	5,460 00	Increase.
Scott Fertilizing Factory	Elkton	Fertilizers	30	39	10	Weekly.	8,642 00	Increase.
Singerly Pulp & Paper Co.	Elkton	Paper Manufacturers.	130	52	12	Semi-monthly	54,080 00	Same.
Sloan, David L	Elkton	Marble Works	4	52	10	Weekly.	3,120 00	Increase.
Stackhouse, W. T	Elkton	Iron Foundry	50	39	10	Weekly.	23,400 00	Decrease.
Kirk, J. P	Liberty Grove	Miller	1	26	11	Monthly.	156 00	Same.
Armstrong, Squire & Co.	North East	Millers	8	52	10	Weekly.	3,546 00	Increase.
Cecil Fire Brick Co	North East	Fire Bricks	12	39	10	Weekly.	4,680 co	Same.
Columbian Paint Mfg. Co.	North East	Mineral Paints	2	52	10	Monthly.	900 00	New Industry
Day, E. T. B	North East	Basket Manufacturer.	16	52	10	Weekly.	8,008 00	Increase.
Green Hill Fire Brick Co.	North East	Fire Bricks	10	52	10	Weekly.	4,160 00	Same.
Maryland Clay Co	North East	Miners of Sand.	50	39	10	Semi-monthly	13,431 60	Increase.
Spencer & Silver	North East	Canners	85	10	10	Weekly.	4,260 00	Same.
Ularry & McNamee	North East	Canners	27	9	10	Monthly.	1,206 00	Increase.
Wakefield Fire Brick Co.	North East	Fire Bricks	7	52	10	Semi-monthly	2,901 60	Same.
White, J H. & Co	North East	Razor Strops, etc	10	52	10	Monthly.	2,340 00	Increase.
Eureka Fertilizer Co	Perryville	Fertilizers	25	52	10	Weekly.	10,000 00	Increase.
Creswell, John M	Port Deposit.	Marble Works	2	35	9	Weekly.	945 00	Increase.
McClenahan & Bro. Granite Co	Port Deposit.	Granite Producers	200	50	9	Semi-monthly	151,080 00	Same.
Port Deposit Elec. L't Co.	Port Deposit.	Electric Lighting.	4	52	12	Weekly.	1,720 00	Increase.
Rowland Mfg Co.	Port Deposit.	Lumber Mfrs	20	43	10	Weekly.	6,966 00	Same.
Coates & Fox	Rising Sun	Millers	3	50	12	Weekly.	1,200 00	Same.
Coates, John R.	Rising Sun	Miller	3	50	12	Weekly.	1,125 00	Same
Ramsey, Jas. B. & Son	Rising Sun	Paper Mfrs	25	35	12	Monthly.	7,476 00	Same.
Rising Sun Shoe Mfg. Co.	Rising Sun	Shoe Mfrs	30	50	10	Weekly.	7,200 00	New Industry
Woollens, Theo. Jr	Rising Sun	Miller	3	52	12	Monthly.	780 00	Increase.
Christie, Geo. M	Rowlandville.	Miller	2	52	12	Weekly.	900 00	Same.
Logan & Bro	Rowlandville.	Canners	50	6	10	Weekly.	1,650 00	Same.
Carter, J. D. & Sons	Singerly	Paper Mill	35	26	11	Semi-monthly	6,669 00	Increase.
Tyson, John B	Woodlawn	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	720 00	Same.

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Cecil County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number Industries Reporting Increase.	Number Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Basket Manufactories	1	16	$8,008 00	1	..	..	.
Boat Builders	3	81	30,505 00	..	..	3	..
Brick Manufactories	3	29	11,741 60	..	..	3	..
Canneries	3	162	7,116 00	1	..	2	..
Cotton Manufactories	1	175	55,000 00	..	..	1	..
Creameries	3	10	2,958 00	1	1	1	..
Electric Light Works	2	9	3,553 00	1	..	1	..
Fertilizer Manufactories	3	56	19,110 00	3	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	12	35	12,690 00	4	1	6	1
Flint Mills	1	10	3,000 00	1	..	..	..
Foundries	1	50	23,400 00	..	1	..	..
Gas Works	1	1	468 00	..	..	1	..
Granite Works	1	200	151,080 00	1	.	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	4	41	13,428 00	1	1	2	..
Machine Shops	1	8	5,460 00	1	..	..	..
Marble Works	2	6	4,065 00	2	..	..	..
Mineral Paint Manufactories	1	2	900 00	..	..	..	1
Paper Manufactories	7	419	143,223 00	5	..	2	..
Razor Strop Manufactories	1	10	2,340 00	1	.	..	..
Sand Shippers	1	50	13,431 60	1	..	..	..
Shirt Manufactories	1	30	2,482 00	..	..	..	1
Shoe Manufactories	1	30	7,200 00	..	..	..	1
Totals	54	1,430	$521,159 20	24	4	22	4

TABLE No. 8.

Industries Reporting from Charles County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages. Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Hayden, C. F.	Belalton	Saw and Grist Mill	3	48	10	Weekly.	$600 00	Decrease.
Wetherall, J. E.	Bryantown	Saw and Grist Mill	4	52	9	Weekly.	500 00	Decrease.
Carrico, Geo. T.	Du Bois	Saw Mill	3	40	10	Monthly.	600 00	Same.
Golden, John W.	Hill Top	Saw and Grist Mill	2	52	10	Weekly.	512 00	Increase.
Jones, E. D.	Hughesville	Saw Mill	8	42	10	Weekly.	1,680 00	Same.
Chapman, Marshal	La Plata	Saw Mill	5	38	10	Monthly.	1,140 00	Same.
Mattingly, J. B.	La Plata	Grist Mill	6	48	10	Monthly.	1,728 00	Same.
Mattingly, J. B.	La Plata	Saw Mill.	10	38	10	Monthly.	2,280 00	Increase.
Adams & Naylor	Malcolm	Saw Mill	3	26	10	Weekly.	478 00	Increase.
Millard, E. E.	Mason Sp'gs.	Flour Mill	2	45	10	Weekly.	540 00	Same.
Wright, Chas. P.	Wayside	Saw and Grist Mill	4	38	10	Weekly.	760 00	Increase.
Price, Geo. W	Welcome.	Saw and Grist Mill	15	5	10	Monthly.	450 00	Decrease.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Charles County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Average Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Flour Mill	1	2	$540 00	..	..	1	..
Grist Mill	1	6	1,728 00	..	..	1	..
Lumber Manufactories.	5	29	6,178 00	2	.	3	..
Saw and Grist Mills	5	28	2,822 00	2	3	..	..
Totals	12	65	$11,268 00	4	3	5	..

TABLE No. 9.

Industries Reporting from Dorchester County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Higgins, S. Irving	Aireys	Miller	1	26	12		$234 00	Same.
Mowbray, L. H.	Aireys	Saw Mill	9	30	10	Weekly.	1,215 00	Increase.
Abbott, Geo. W	Cambridge	Tong Manufacturer	1	52	10	Weekly.	468 00	Same.
Bramble, T. M. & Co	Cambridge	Oyster Pack's&Cann's	60	39	10	Weekly.	10,530 00	Decrease.
Cambridge Creamery Co	Cambridge	Creamery	2	52	10	Mouthly.	1,104 00	Same.
Cambridge Gas Co	Cambridge	Illuminators	3	52	12	Weekly.	1,380 00	Same.
Cambridge Mfg. Co	Cambridge	Millers & Barrel Fac'y	45	52	10	Weekly.	16,926 00	Increase.
Cambridge Packing Co	Cambridge	Oyster Packers	125	26	10	Weekly.	19,500 00	Same.
Cambridge Water Co	Cambridge	Ice Manufacturers	9	52	12	Weekly.	3,808 00	Decrease.
Chesapeake Oyster Co	Cambridge	Oyster Packers	50	26	10	Weekly.	4,810 00	Increase.
East Side Packing Co	Cambridge	Oyster Packers	55	26	10	Weekly.	7,280 00	Increase.
Eskridge, Jno. E	Cambridge	Sail Maker	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,248 00	Same.
Foble A. J	Cambridge	Shirt Manufacturer	75	52	10	Weekly.	14,222 00	Increase.
Franklin, Isaac.	Cambridge	Dredge Manufacturer	3	52	10	Semi-monthly	1,092 00	Same.
Harris, H. S. & Co	Cambridge	Oyster Packers.	30	26	10	Weeklk.	5,200 00	Same.
Hasting Bros	Cambridge	Millers and Lumber	10	52	10	Weeyly.	3,670 00	Same.
Hubbard, Jas. H	Cambridge	Lumber Manufacturer	8	52	10	Semi-mouthly	4,056 00	Decrease.
Johnson, Joseph H	Cambridge	Marine Railway	20	34	10	Weekly.	7,344 00	Same.
Lang, C	Cambridge	Carriage Builder	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,456 00	Same.
Leonard, Jas. C. & Co	Cambridge	Brick Manufacturers.	10	26	10	Weekly.	1,638 00	Same.
Leonard Packing Co	Cambridge	Canners	70	18	10	Weekly.	6,660 00	New Industry
Leonard J. L. & Co	Cambridge	Oyster Packers	75	22	9	Weekly.	9,130 00	Same.
Mace, Woolford & Co	Cambridge	Oyster Packers	80	35	6	Weekly.	18,900 00	Increase.
Parks, M. E	Cambridge	Shirt Manufacturer	50	52	10	Weekly.	10,400 00	Increase.

Phillips, Geo. M. & Bro...	Cambridge..	Oyster Packers.....	50	26	8	Weekly.	7,800 00	Increase.
Phillips, J. H. & Co.....	Cambridge...	Oyster Packers.....	100	30	10	Weekly.	19,290 00	Increase.
Phillips, L. B. & Co.....	Cambridge...	Oyster Packers.....	50	26	10	Weekly.	7,280 00	New Industry
Richardson & Davis.....	Cambridge...	Ship Builders	8	30	10	Weekly.	2,160 00	Same.
Shakelford, Edgar	Cambridge....	Machinist.....	4	52	10	Weekly.	2,496 00	Increase.
Taylor, Wm. & Son.....	Cambridge...	Canners.....	262	13	10	Weekly.	17,420 00	Same.
Tubman, Mills & Co.....	Cambridge...	Oyster Packers.....	80	30	10	Weekly.	11,700 00	Same.
Wallace, Jas. & Son.....	Cambridge...	Canners	212	18	10	Weekly.	10,223 00	Increase.
Warren, L. K.....	Cambridge....	Saw and Grist Mill...	4	39	10	Weekly.	1,170 00	Same.
Webster, Noah.....	Cambridge...	Oyster Packer.....	114	26	10	Weekly.	17,784 00	Same.
Webster, S. L. & Son ...	Cambridge...	Fertilizers.....	8	26	10	Weekly.	1,248 00	Increase.
Willis, W. H. & Bro.....	Cambridge ..	Marble	1	52	10	Weekly.	780 00	Same.
Wright, J. E.....	Cambridge...	Barrel Manufacturer	2	35	10	Monthly.	420 00	Same.
Wright, M. A. & Co	Cambridge...	Oyster Packers.....	25	26	10	Weekly.	1,950 00	Same.
Johnson, Samuel M.....	Choptank ...	Distiller.....	7	52	11	Weekly.	1,770 00	Decrease.
Brinsfield, Z. H. & Son...	Eldorado.	Millers and Canners..	35	13	10	Weekly.	2,047 50	Increase.
E. New Market Cream'y Co	E. New M'k't.	Creamery.....	1	52	5	Monthly.	420 00	Same.
Webster, Charles.	E. New M'k't.	Canner.	200	18	10	Weekly.	18,495 00	Increase.
Webster, Chas. & Co.....	E. New M'k't.	Shirt Manufacturers..	40	52	10	Weekly.	8,996 00	Increase.
Andrews, J. B. & Co.....	Hurlock.. .	Canners.....	50	18	10	Weekly.	7,700 00	Increase.
Carroll, Fred. W..	Hurlock....	Canner.....	42	11	10	Semi-monthly	2,145 00	Same.
Carroll, B. F..	Hurlock.....	Saw Mill.....	4	52	10	Weekly.	1,014 00	Decrease.
Carroll, James A..... ...	Hurlock.....	Shirt Manufacturer. .	20	43	10	Semi-monthly	3,203 50	Same.
Enterprise Creamery Co..	Hurlock.....	Creamery.	2	52	10	Monthly.	702 00	Decrease.
Conaway, Benjamin.....	Harrison.....	Miller...	3	52	10	Weekly.	780 00	Increase.
Brooks, Jos. W. & Son....	Madison	Ship Builders	20	30	10	Weekly.	5,400 00	Increase.
Millard, Frank.....	Rhodesdale ..	Canner..	15	6	8	Weekly.	1,350 00	Increase.
Coyle, J. H. & Co.....	Secretary ...	Canners.....	100	13	10	Semi-monthly	5,850 00	Increase.
Conkle, J. H. & Co	Secretary .. .	Shirt Manufacturers..	53	52	10	Semi-monthly	10,348 00	Increase.
Slocum, Solomon.	Secretary	Boat Builder.....	25	47	10	Semi-monthly	3,537 50	Increase.
Geoghegan & Tolley.....	Taylor's Isl'd.	Saw and Grist Mill...	4	18	11	.....	432 00	Same.
Higgins, Thos. & Son	Vienna.....	Planing & Flour Mill.	10	40	10	Semi-monthly	2,000 00	Same.
Webb, J. W. T	Vienna.....	Canner.....	145	10	11	Weekly.	5,765 00	Same.
Bell & Co	Williamsbr'g.	Millers.....	3	52	11	Weekly.	1,272 00	Decrease.
Pool, Frank.....	Williamsbr'g.	Saw Mill.....	2	13	10	Weekly.	156 00	Decrease.

TABLE No. 9.—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Dorchester County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Barrel Manufactories	1	2	$420 00	..	..	1	..
Brick Manufactories	1	10	1,638 00	..	..	1	..
Canneries	9	1,158	75,608 00	5	..	3	1
Carriage Manufactories	1	3	1,456 00	..	..	1	..
Creameries	3	5	2,226 00	..	1	2	..
Distilleries	1	7	1,770 00	..	1	..	..
Dredge Manufactories	1	3	1,092 00	..	..	1	..
Fertilizer Manufactories	1	8	1,248 00	1	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	3	7	2,286 00	1	1	1	..
Gas Companies	1	3	1,380 00	..	..	1	..
Ice Manufactories	1	9	3,808 00	..	1	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	4	23	6,441 00	1	3	..	..
Machine Shops	1	4	2,496 00	1	..	..	..
Marble Manufactories	1	1	780 00	..	..	1	..
Marine Railways	1	20	7,344 00	..	..	1	..
Milling and Barrel Factories	1	45	16,926 00	1	..	..	..
Milling and Canning	1	35	2,047 50	1	..	..	..
Milling and Lumber M'factories	2	20	5,670 00	..	..	2	..
Oyster Packers	12	834	130,624 00	5	..	6	1
Oyster Packers and Canneries	1	60	10,530 00	..	1	..	..
Sail Makers	1	3	1,248 00	..	..	1	..
Saw and Grist Mills	2	8	1,602 00	..	..	2	..
Ship Builders	3	53	11,097 50	2	..	1	.
Shirt Manufactories	5	238	47,169 50	4	..	1	..
Tong Manufactories	1	1	468 00	..	..	1	..
Totals	59	2,498	$337,378 50	22	8	27	2

TABLE No. 10.

Industries Reporting from Frederick County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Krieg, Jesse	Adamstown	Carriage Builder	2	52	10	Monthly.	$624 00	Same.
Wenner, C. M	Brunswick	Brick Manufacturer	10	26	6	Weekly.	1,000 00	Increase.
Baker, D. & Sons	Buckeystown	Tanners	6	39	10	Weekly.	1,404 00	Decrease.
Buckeystown Packing Co.	Buckeystown	Canners	300	9	10	Weekly.	15,660 00	Same.
Keller, O. J	Buckeystown	Lime Kiln	15	52	10	Weekly.	4,992 00	Increase.
Lakin, J. H.	Buckeystown	Miller	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,404 00	Same.
Millard, C. H	Buckeystown	Miller	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,404 00	Same.
Nicodemus, A. W	Buckeystown	Creamery	3	52	10	Monthly.	1,500 00	Increase.
Horsey, Outerbridge	Burkettsville	Distiller	3	39	12	Monthly.	693 00	Increase.
Mountain Spring Distill'y.	Burkettsville	Distillers	4	52	12	Monthly.	1,248 00	Increase.
Broadrup, Chas	Charlesville	Miller	2	32	10	Monthly.	316 00	Same.
Copeland, M. D	Daubs	Miller	3	44	10	Weekly.	500 00	Decrease.
Michael, F. E	Daysville	Carriage Builder	4	35	12	Weekly.	1,050 00	Increase.
Dukehart & Chrismer	Emmitsburg	Carriage Builders	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,340 00	Increase.
Morrison & Hoke	Emmitsburg	Marble	2	52	10	Weekly.	936 00	Same.
Whitmore, M. J	Emmitsburg	Cigar Manufacturer	4	50	8	Weekly.	500 00	Decrease.
Lewis, Samuel W	Foxville	Saw Mill	5	36	10	Monthly.	1,080 80	Increase.
Bireley, Geo. K. & Sons	Frederick	Tanners	14	52	10	Weekly.	5,746 00	Same.
Bowers Lumber Co	Frederick	Lumber Manufactur's	25	52	10	Weekly.	11,388 00	Increase.
Castle, David A	Frederick	Carriage Builder	12	52	10	Weekly.	5,616 00	Same.
Crum, Geo. C	Frederick	Carriage Builder	6	39	10	Weekly.	1,852 50	Increase.
De Lashmutt, E. E.	Frederick	Fertilizer	16	26	10	Weekly.	2,496 00	Same.
Excelsior Carpet Cleaning Co	Frederick	Carpet Renovators	4	26	10	Weekly.	624 00	Same.

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TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Frederick County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Eissler, Daniel	Frederick	Glove Manufacturer	3	52	10	Weekly.	$676 00	Same.
Frederick Brick Works	Frederick	Brick Manufacturers	50	52	10	Weekly.	15,990 00	Increase.
Frederick Electric Light & Power Co	Frederick	Illuminators	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,660 00	Same.
Frederick City Mfg. Co	Frederick	Printing Inks	7	52	10	Weekly.	1,924 00	Decrease.
Frederick City Milling Co	Frederick	Millers	19	52	10	Weekly.	8,906 00	Increase.
Frederick City Mills	Frederick	Millers	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,872 00	Same.
Frederick City Pack'g Co.	Frederick	Canners	600	9	12	Weekly.	21,777 90	Same.
Great Southern Printing & Mfg. Co	Frederick	Paper Bags and Boxes	30	52	10	Weekly.	12,532 00	Decrease.
Hagan Bros	Frederick	Carriage Builders	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,184 00	Same.
Hardt & Keefer	Frederick	Planing Mill	12	39	10	Weekly.	4,738 00	Decrease.
Hygia Ice Co	Frederick	Ice Manufacturers	11	30	12	Weekly.	2,442 00	Same.
Keefer, J. L	Frederick	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	600 00	Increase.
Kussmaul Lewis	Frederick	Tabacco Manufactur'r	2	52	10	Weekly.	624 00	Increase.
Lough, N. A	Frederick	Marble and Granite	7	52	10	Weekly.	3,120 00	Same.
Main, Lewis H	Frederick	Carriage Builder	5	52	10	Weekly.	3,042 00	Decrease.
Monocacy Valley Can'g Co	Frederick	Canners	51	18	10	Weekly.	5,684 00	New Industry
Nixdorff & Brookey	Frederick	Tanners	8	52	10	Weekly.	2,990 00	Decrease.
Nottnagel, P. S.	Frederick	Potter	1	7	10	Weekly.	105 00	Decrease.
Palmetto Fibre Co	Frederick	Brush Manufacturers.	80	52	10	Weekly.	26,390 00	Increase.
Ramsburg Carriage W'ks.	Frederick	Carriage Builders	13	39	10	Weekly.	2,788 50	Increase.
Ramsburg Fertilizer Co.	Frederick	Fertilizers	10	52	10	Weekly.	2,040 00	Increase.
Reifsnider, S. D	Frederick	Miller	2	52	15	Weekly.	600 00	Same.

Schley, Gilmor	Frederick	Lime Kiln	18	39	10	Weekly.	4,602 00	Increase.
Shriner Milling Co.	Frederick	Millers	4	52	9	Monthly.	696 00	Increase.
Suman, Frank	Frederick	Marble	1	52	10	Weekly.	468 00	Increase.
Tyson, J. & Son	Frederick	Phosphates	18	13	10	Weekly.	1,423 50	Same.
Union Mfg. Co.	Frederick	Hosiery & Cot'n W'ks	225	52	10	Semi-monthly	74,100 00	Same.
Victor Remedies Co.	Frederick	Proprietary Medicine	8	52	10	Weekly.	4,056 00	Increase.
Wertheimer Bros.	Frederick	Cigar Manufacturers	2	39	10	Weekly.	702 00	Increase.
Wilcoxon & Brown	Fredericd	Lumber Manufactur's	13	52	10	Weekly.	5,855 60	Increase.
Worman, Wm. J.	Frederick	Miller	3	52	..	Weekly.	936 00	Increase.
Zimmerman, C. E	Frederick	Creamery	5	52	8	Weekly.	1,898 00	Increase.
Zimmerman, G. F. S. & Co	Frederick	Shutter Fastners	10	52	8	Weekly.	3,744 00	Same.
Horner, Geo. A	Graceham	Miller	1	52	12	Semi-monthly	220 00	Increase.
Price, Levi	Green Valley	Miller and Distiller	8	39	.	Weekly.	1,872 00	Increase.
Turner, W. H	Ijamsville	Miller	6	52	12	Weekly.	2,520 00	Increase.
Willow Grove Mills	Jefferson P. O.	Millers	3	52	12	Weekly.	468 00	Increase.
Blue Ridge Creamery	Knoxville	Creamery	3	30	8	Monthly.	540 00	Same.
Radley, Chas. E	Knoxville	Creamery	2	52	10	Monthly.	780 00	Increase.
Bortner, E. L.	Lewistown	Woolen Manufacturer	4	22	10	Monthly.	1,020 00	Increase.
Derr & Neighbors	Lewistown	Millers	2	52	10	Weekly.	780 00	Same.
Valentine, M. O	Libertytown	Miller	3	9	12	.....	702 00	Same.
M. J. Grove Lime Co.	Lime Kiln	Lime Manufacturers	75	52	11	Weekly.	26,426 40	Same.
Keller, Geo. W.	Middletown	Flour Mill	3	50	12	Weekly.	800 00	Decrease.
Middletown Creamery Co	Middletown	Creamery	2	52	10	Monthly.	360 00	Increase.
Middletown Granite and Marble Works	Middletown	Marble and Granite	3	48	10	Weekly.	797 00	Same.
Shank Bros	Middletown	Creamery	10	52	8	Monthly.	3,600 00	Increase.
Price, Levi	Monrovia	Distiller	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,092 00	Increase.
Watkins, J. L	Monrovia	Miller	2	26	10	Monthly.	312 00	Same.
Fisher, M. A	Motters	Carriage Builder	10	48	10	Weekly.	4,320 00	Increase.
Weaver, Wm H. & Sons	Motters	Carriage Builders	3	39	10	Monthly.	1,053 00	Decrease.
Bittle, Chas. J	Myersville	Carriage Builder	5	43	10	.....	1,612 00	Increase.
Webb, Ernest D.	New London	Miller	2	26	12	.....	234 00	New Industry
Reese Jelly Co.	New Midway	Jelly and Soap	3	52	9	Weekly.	780 00	Increase.
W. C. Barrick Mfg. Co.	New Midway	Iron & Wire Fencing	6	50	10	Weekly.	1,800 00	Increase.
Colbert, A. J.	Pt. of Rocks	Planing Mill	2	36	10	Weekly.	571 00	Increase
Engler, C. M.	Rocky Ridge	Cigar Box Factory	2	26	10	Weekly.	390 00	New Industry

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Frederick County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Nicodemus, B. T.	Unionville	Miller	1	52	..	Monthly.	$240 00	Same.
Orr, Jas. F	Unionville	Miller	1	17	9	Daily.	102 00	Decrease.
Peters, Geo. W.	Urbana.	Miller	4	39	11	Weekly.	1,170 00	Same.
Snook & Bros	Utica Mills	Creamery	1	52	6	Monthly.	240 00	Same.
Shank, Jno. W	Walkersville	Miller	1	26	..	Monthly.	120 00	Decrease.
Margan, J. W. & Son	Wolfsville	Furniture Mfrs.	3	18	10	...	486 00	Decrease.
Etzler, A. H	Woodsboro	Miller	3	43	10	Monthly.	872 50	Same.
Wilson, Evan	Woodville	Miller	1	39	10	Monthly.	292 50	Same.

TABLE No. 10—Concluded.—*Summary of Industries Reporting from Frederick County for 1898.*

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Brick Manufactories	2	60	$16,990 00	2	..	..	..
Brush Manufactories	1	80	26,390 00	1	..	..	..
Canneries	3	951	43,121 90	..	..	2	1
Carpet Renovators	1	4	624 00	..	..	1	..
Carriage Manufactories	11	71	26,482 00	6	2	3	..
Cigar Box Manufactories	1	2	390 00	..	..	..	1
Cigar Manufactories	2	6	1,202 00	1	1	..	..
Creameries	7	26	8,918 00	5	..	2	..
Distilleries	3	13	3,033 00	3	..	..	..
Electric Light Works	1	5	2,660 00	..	..	1	.
Fertilizer Manufactories	2	26	4,536 00	1	..	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	24	75	26,067 00	7	4	12	1
Furniture Manufactories	1	3	486 00	..	1	..	..
Glove Manufactories	1	3	676 00	..	..	1	..
Hosiery & Cotton Manufactories	1	225	74,100 00	..	..	1	..
Ice Manufactories	1	11	2,442 00	..	..	1	..
Iron and Wire Fencing	1	6	1,800 00	1	..	..	..
Jelly and Soap Manufactories	1	3	780 00	1	..	..	..
Lime Manufactories	3	108	36,020 40	2	..	1	..
Lumber Manufactories	5	57	23,632 60	4	1	..	..
Marble and Granite Mfrs.	4	13	5,321 50	1	..	3	..
Medicines (Proprietary)	1	8	4,056 00	1	..	..	..
Mills and Distilleries	1	8	1,872 00	1	..	..	..
Paper Bag Manufactories	1	30	12,532 00	..	1	..	..
Phosphate Manufactories	1	18	1,423 50	..	..	1	..
Pottery Manufactories	1	1	105 00	..	1	..	..
Printing Ink Manufactories	1	7	1,924 00	..	1	..	..
Shutter Fastener Manufactories	1	10	3,744 00	..	..	1	..
Tanneries	3	28	10,140 00	..	2	1	..
Tobacco Manufactories	1	2	624 00	1	..	..	..
Woolen Manufactories	1	4	1,020 00	1	..	..	..
Totals	88	1,864	$343,112 90	39	14	32	3

TABLE No. 11.

Industries Reporting from Garrett County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Kaese, Henry A	Accident	Miller	3	26	10	Monthly.	$624 00	Same.
Kamp, Frederick	Accident	Saw Mill	3	43	10	Monthly.	967 50	Same.
Miller, M. J	Accident	Distiller	2	18	9	Monthly.	270 00	Increase.
Miller, S. A	Accident	Miller	3	26	10	Monthly.	624 00	Same.
Richter, J. L	Accident	Tanner	3	26	10	Monthly.	455 00	Decrease.
Garlitz, Noah	Avilton	Miller	2	12	10	Monthly.	216 00	Decrease.
Sachenbach & Son	Avilton	Shingle Manufactur's	10	52	10	Monthly.	4,789 20	Same.
Watson-Loy Coal Co	Barnum (W. Va. P. O.)	Coal Shippers	63	23	10	Monthly.	15,201 50	Increase.
Beachey, Silas	Bittinger	Shingle Manufactur's	8	13	10	Monthly.	780 00	Same.
Brenneman, Christian J	Bittinger	Saw and Planing Mill	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,262 00	Increase.
Opel, Peter	Bittinger	Saw Mill	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,308 80	Same.
Holt, Joseph	Buffalo Run	Saw Mill	4	52	10	Monthly.	1,794 00	Same.
Livengood, Eliza	Elk Lick, P. O	Saw Mill	6	52	10	Monthly.	2,808 00	Same.
Maust Lumber Co	Elk Lick, P. O	Saw Mill	12	52	10	Monthly.	5,148 00	Increase.
Blue Jay Lumber Co	Finzel	Mfr. Lum'r & Shingles	40	43	12	Monthly.	16,000 00	Increase.
Crowe Bros	Finzel	Saw Mill	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,184 00	Same.
Rosenberger Bros	Finzel	Saw Mill	10	26	10	Monthly.	2,500 00	Same
Clark & McCullough	Friendsville	Saw Mill	40	52	10	Monthly.	19,166 40	Same.
Flannigan, Thomas	Friendsville	Saw Mill	16	38	10	Monthly.	5,209 80	Decrease.
Frederick & Haney	Friendsville	Millers	5	52	12	Monthly.	2,040 00	Same.
Friendsv'le Plan'g Mill Co	Friendsville	Planing Mill	7	47	10	On Demand.	2,890 50	Decrease.
Kendall, Maust & Hoostan	Friendsville	Saw Mill	10	52	10	Monthly.	4,446 00	Same.
Weakland, John S. & Bro.	Friendsville	Saw Mill	25	52	10	Monthly.	12,970 80	Increase.

Johnson Bros.	Frostburg P.O	Saw Mill	5	52	10	Monthly.	2,184 00	Same.
Nedrow, Jacob & Son	Frostburg P.O	Saw Mill	5	26	10	Monthly.	1,000 00	Same.
Williams, Robeson	Frostburg P.O	Saw Mill	7	26	10	Monthly.	1,750 00	Same.
Willison, Andrew	Frostburg P.O	Saw Mill	7	26	10	Monthly.	1,750 00	Same.
Gortner, P. P.	Gortner's	Grist, Saw, Plan'g M'l	3	26	10	Monthly.	741 00	Increase.
Balliet, J. C	Grantsville	Saw Mill	20	38	10	Monthly.	7,968 60	Decrease.
Boucher, Phineas C.	Grantsville	Saw Mill	5	38	10	Monthly.	1,767 00	Increase.
Kinsinger Bros. & Maust.	Grantsville	Plaining Mill and Chop House	5	52	10	Monthly.	1,747 20	Same.
Stanton, Eli & Sons	Grantsville	Millers	4	52	10	Monthly.	2,040 00	Increase.
Wagner, Folk & Livengood	Grantsville	Saw Mill	14	26	10	Monthly.	3,065 40	Decrease.
Connell, John A	Hutton	Shingle Mill	3	16	10	Monthly.	432 00	Same.
Enterprise Tanning Co.	Hutton	Tanners	35	38	10	Monthly.	12,505 80	Decrease.
Pool, Geo. J	Kitzmillersv'e	Woolen Manufactur'r	5	36	10	Monthly.	1,080 00	Same.
Knabb, A. & Co.	Krug	Stave Manufacturers.	150	52	10	Monthly.	60,138 00	Increase.
Rathbun, C. M. & Co.	Lock Lynn Heights	Planing Mill	10	35	10	Monthly.	3,465 00	Decrease.
Merrill, Elias	Lonaconing	Saw and Shingle Mill	4	38	10	Monthly.	1,425 00	Same.
Warnick, Joseph	Lonaconing	Saw Mill	4	26	10	Monthly.	1,357 20	Same.
Hay, Edward	Mineral Spr'g	Saw Mill	12	52	10	Monthly.	5,928 00	Increase.
Logue, Geo. W.	Mineral Spr'g	Saw Mill	12	52	10	Monthly.	5,928 00	Increase.
Bussard, D. W.	Mountain Lake P'k.	Saw Mill	15	52	10	Monthly.	6,614 40	Same.
Lee, G. J.	Mountain Lake P'k.	Saw Mill	11	38	10	Monthly.	1,607 40	Decrease.
Otto, Christian J	N. Germany	Shingle Mill	7	26	10	Monthly.	1,497 60	Same.
Mason, Geo. M.	Oakland	Miller	3	38	10	Monthly.	969 00	Increase.
Naylor, A. D.	Oakland	Carriage Mfr	6	52	10	Weekly.	3,120 00	Increase.
Offutt, D. E.	Oakland	Saw Mill	15	26	10	Monthly.	3,073 20	Same.
Preston Lumber & Coal Co	Oakland	Lumber Manufactur's	200	52	10	Monthly.	81,634 80	Increase.
Tries, R. L.	Sang Run	Saw Mill	3	43	10	Weekly.	967 50	Increase.
Brown & Frantz	Selbysport	Lumber Manufactur's	12	38	10	Weekly.	4,009 00	Increase.
Dike & Hosick	Selbysport	Saw Mill	6	52	10	Monthly.	1,794 00	Same.
Frazee, Hiram M	Selbysport	Saw Mill	4	47	10	Monthly.	1,410 00	Increase.
Hone & Hollinger	Selbysport	Saw Mill	3	47	10	Monthly.	1,057 50	Same.
Bussard, D. W	Shell, P. O	Saw Mill	22	52	10	Monthly.	9,594 00	Same.
Folk, John W	Tub, Pa., P.O.	Saw Mill	4	26	10	Monthly.	873 60	Same.
Wilson Lumber Co	Wilson, P. O.	Lumber Manufactur's	63	52	10	Monthly.	27,534 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 11—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Garrett County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change	New Industries.
Carriage Manufactories	1	6	$3,120 00	1	..	..	.
Coal Shippers	1	63	15,201 50	1	..	..	..
Distillers	1	2	270 00	1	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	6	20	6,513 00	2	1	3	.
Lumber Manufactories	36	607	240,988 40	11	6	19	..
Lumber Mfrs. and Millers	2	8	2,488 20	1	..	1	..
Lumber and Shingle Mfrs	2	44	17,425 00	1	..	1	..
Stave Manufactories	1	150	60,138 00	1	..	..	..
Shingle Manufactories	4	28	7,498 80	..	..	4	..
Tanneries	2	37	12,960 00	..	2	..	..
Woolen Manufactories	1	5	1,080 00	..	..	1	..
Totals	57	970	$367,683 70	19	9	29	..

TABLE No. 12.

Industries Reporting from Harford County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Aberdeen Lumber Co.	Aberdeen	Mfrs. Doors, Sash, etc	6	52	10	Weekly.	$2,340 00	Increase.
Baker, C. W.	Aberdeen	Canner	120	8	11	Weekly.	7,200 00	Increase.
Baker, Jas. B.	Aberdeen	Canner	113	8	11	Weekly.	6,780 00	Increase.
Baker, W. B.	Aberdeen	Canner	110	8	11	Weekly.	6,606 00	Increase.
Asborne, C. B.	Aberdeen	Canner	117	8	11	Weekly.	7,020 00	Increase.
Walker, Geo. W.	Aldino	Canner	40	4	12	Monthly.	1,200 00	Same.
Belair Water & Light Co.	Belair	Water Supply	12	39	10	Monthly.	4,212 00	Increase.
Enterprise Carriage Co.	Belair	Carriage Manufactur'r	8	43	10	Weekly.	3,096 00	Increase.
Grant, Wm. P	Belair	Marble and Granite	4	43	10	Weekly.	1,935 00	Same.
Hamway, David	Belair	Canner	75	6	10	On Demand.	3,068 00	Decrease.
Reckord, Henry Mfg. Co.	Belair	Electric Light	3	52	10	Monthly.	1,380 00	Increase.
Reckord, Henry Mfg. Co.	Belair	Millers	12	52	10	Monthly.	4,296 00	Increase.
Thomas, R. Oliver	Berkley	Carriage Manufactur'r	15	52	10	Weekly.	7,500 00	Increase.
Mitchell, G. A.	Boothby Hill	Canner	50	6	12	Monthly.	1,500 00	Same.
Lynch, Daniel	Bynum	Canner	30	8	10	Monthly.	1,310 00	Same.
Procter Bros.	Cardiff	Slate Quarry	30	50	10	Monthly.	13,500 00	Same.
York & Peach Bottom Slate Co.	Cardiff	Slate Quarry	28	20	10	Monthly.	3,860 00	New Industry
Amoss, Isaac	Corea	Saw and Grist Mill	2	52	12	Monthly.	624 00	Increase.
Smith, R. G. A.	Castleton	Brick Manufacturer	4	26	8	Weekly.	832 00	Decrease.
Rigdon, Charles	Chestnut Hill	Creamery	2	52	10	Monthly.	1,200 00	Increase.
Spencer, S. L.	Chrome Hill	Canner	35	8	10	Monthly.	1,610 00	Same.
Mitchell, F. O. & Son	Cole	Canners	60	6	11	Daily.	2,340 00	Same.
Andrew, Chas. A.	Conowingo	Canner	60	8	12	Daily.	3,096 00	Decrease.

TABLE No. 12—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Harford County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Stokes, N. Oscar	Cooptown	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	$600 00	Same.
Allen, E. M. Jr.	Darlington	Flint Mill and Quarry.	20	52	10	Monthly.	6,240 00	Increase.
Andrew, Joseph	Darlington	Canner	30	8	12	Daily.	1,992 00	Same.
Noble, Wm. S.	Darlington	Miller	1	50	10	Monthly.	480 00	Same.
Schilling, H. C. & Son	Dry Branch	Creamery	2	52	9	Monthly.	720 00	New Industry
Lee, A. W.	Dublin	Saw Mill	12	49	10	Monthly.	3,528 00	Increase.
Robinson, Wm. E.	Fallston	Canner	30	5	11	Daily.	990 00	Same.
Whiteford, S. J. & H. C.	Flintville	Flint Mill	10	40	10	Monthly.	2,400 00	Decrease.
Smith, Christian	Harford Furnace	Canner	100	12	8	Daily.	5,904 00	Increase.
Brown, August F. Sr.	H've de Grace	Canner	72	8	12	Daily.	3,456 00	Same.
Burns, W. E. & Bros	H've de Grace	Carriage Manufactur's	12	52	10	Weekly.	5,616 00	Increase.
Dubois, John E.	H've de Grace	Lumber Manufactur'r	15	34	10	Weekly.	6,120 00	Decrease.
Gambrill's Cotton Factory	H've de Grace	Mfrs Cotton Goods	150	52	10	Semi-monthly	45,000 00	New Industry
Havre De Grace Milling Co	H've de Grace	Millers	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,196 00	Same.
Havre de Grace Shoe Mfy.	H've de Grace	Mfrs. Ladies' Shoes	150	52	10	Weekly.	54,000 00	Increase.
Havre de Grace Water Co.	H've de Grace	Water Supply	2	52	10	Weekly.	720 00	Same.
Reynolds Bros. Can Co.	H've de Grace	Manufacturers Cans	80	43	10	Weekly.	27,520 00	Same.
Seneca, S. J.	H've de Grace	Canner	400	8	10	Weekly.	28,800 00	Same.
Seneca, S. J.	H've de Grace	Manufacturer Cans	125	43	10	Weekly.	43,000 00	Same.
Towles, Wm. H. Mfg. Co.	H've de Grace	Manufacturers Shirts.	65	22	10	Semi-monthly	6,435 00	New Industry
Robinson, Wm. E	Hickory	Canner	40	5	11	Daily.	1,290 00	Same.
Robinson, Isaac	Highland Sta.	Canner	205	5	11	Monthly.	6,150 00	Increase.
Taylor, J. C.	Jarrettsville	Marble and Granite	2	52	10	On Demand	515 00	Same.

Tipton Bros	Jarrettsville	Saw Mill	3	25	10	Monthly.	750 00	Same.
Wilson, W. A	Jerusalem	Miller	7	39	15	Weekly.	2,457 00	Decrease.
Hanway, J. B	Joppa	Canner & Can Mfr	50	39	10	Monthly.	12,870 00	Same.
Robinson, Wm. E	McIntyre	Canner	25	5	11	Daily.	840 00	Same.
Cole, C	Michaelsville	Canner	60	8	12	On Demand.	2,880 00	Decrease.
McDonald, R. W	Nomsville	Saw Mill	6	36	10	On Demand.	1,296 00	Increase.
Stifer, Aaron F	Nomsville	Founder	6	40	10	Weekly.	1,400 00	Same.
Wiley, R. N	Nomsville	Miller	3	52	12	On Demand.	1,192 00	Increase.
Stockham, Edward V	Perryman	Canner	20	8	11	Monthly.	1,232 00	Increase.
Day, Wm. N	Prospect	Canner	8	8	10	Daily.	400 00	Increase.
Pylesville Milling Co	Pylesville	Millers	2	52	12	Monthly.	600 00	Same.
Reckord, Walter P	Record P. O.	Miller	20	52	10	Monthly.	5,928 00	Increase.
Ramsay & Co	Rocks	Saw and Grist Mill	2	39	10	On Demand.	468 00	Increase.
Ramsay & Co	Rocks	Canners	25	8	10	On Demand.	832 00	Increase.
Clark, P. D.	Sings	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	553 00	Increase.
Susquehanna Water-Power Paper Co	Shure's Lan'g	Paper Manufacturers.	140	50	10	Monthly.	32,000 00	Increase.
Allen, E. M. Jr	Stafford	Canner	50	8	12	Daily.	2,536 00	Decrease.
Orban, Charles	Stephney	Canner	30	8	10	Monthly.	1,200 00	Same.
Lightner, F	Swan Creek	Miller	2	25	10	Weekly.	300 00	Same.
Buttler, Clement G	Vale	Miller	2	52	16	Monthly.	600 00	Increase.
Robinson, Wm. E	Vale	Canner	40	5	11	Daily.	1,335 00	Same.
Cooley, A. & Bro	Webster	Canner	45	6	10	Monthly.	1,500 00	Decrease.
Hollingsworth, J. C. Wheel Co	Wheel P. O.	Mfr. Vehicle Wheels.	30	52	10	Semi-monthly	10,296 00	Increase.
Hollingsworth, S. H	Wheel P. O.	Miller	2	..	12	Monthly.	295 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 12—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Harford County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Average Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Brick Manufactories	1	4	$832 00	..	1	..	..
Canneries	27	1,990	103,061 00	9	5	13	..
Cannery and Can Manufactory	1	50	12,870 00	..	..	1	..
Can Manufactories	2	205	70,520 00	..	..	2	..
Carriage Manufactories	3	35	16,212 00	3	..	..	..
Cotton Goods Manufactories	1	150	45,000 00	..	..	..	1
Creameries	2	4	1,920 00	1	..	..	1
Door and Sash Manufactories	1	6	2,340 00	1	..	..	..
Electric Light Works	1	3	1,380 00	1	..	..	..
Flint Mills	1	10	2,400 00	..	1	..	..
Flint Mill and Quarry	1	20	6,240 00	1	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	12	58	18,497 00	6	1	5	..
Foundries	1	6	1,400 00	..	..	1	..
Lumber Manufactories	4	36	11,694 00	2	1	1	..
Marble and Granite Works	2	6	2,450 00	..	..	2	..
Paper Manufactories	1	140	32,000 00	1	..	..	..
Saw and Grist Mills	2	4	1,092 00	2	..	..	..
Shirt Manufactories	1	65	6,435 00	.	..	..	1
Shoe Manufactories	1	150	54,000 00	1	..	..	..
Slate Quarries	2	58	17,360 00	..	..	1	1
Water Works	2	14	4,932 00	1	..	1	..
Wheel Manufactories	1	30	10,296 00	1	..	..	..
Totals	70	3,044	$422,931 00	30	9	27	4

TABLE No. 13.

Industries Reporting from Howard County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Brown, Ephraim	Atholton	Chair Maker	12	5	10	Weekly.	$360 00	Same.
Bazzell, Thos. D	Cooksville	Saw Mill	3	29	12	Weekly.	522 00	Decrease.
Duvall, Chas	Cooksville	Miller	1	52	12	Weekly.	208 00	Decrease.
Ellicott City Elec. L't Co.	Ellicott City.	Electric Lighting	1	52	6	Semi-monthly	600 00	Increase.
Gaither, Jas. H	Ellicott City	Water W'ks & Exp	60	52	10	Weekly.	24,076 00	Increase.
Gambrill, C. A. Mfg. Co.	Ellicott City	Flour Millers	40	52	10	Weekly.	19,616 00	Increase.
Herbert Bros.	Ellicott City	Canners	50	4	11	Weekly.	1,473 00	Increase.
Mackinson, C. T	Ellicott City	Carriage Builder	1	26	10	Weekly.	260 00	Decrease.
Miller, B. & Co	Ellicott City	Carriage Builders	2	52	10	Weekly.	1,040 00	Same.
Oldfield, Hamilton	Ellicott City	Pump Manufacturer	10	52	10	Weekly.	4,446 00	Increase.
Shipley & Bro	Florence	Millers	2	26	12	Weekly.	390 00	Same.
Dorsyville Creamery Co.	Gary	Creamery	3	52	6	Monthly.	888 00	Decrease.
Glenelg Creamery Co.	Glenelg	Creamery	3	52	8	Monthly.	480 00	Same.
Guilford Granite Co	Guilford	Granite, Etc	15	48	9	Monthly.	7,776 00	Increase.
O'Neill Bros	Guilford	Lumber Manufactur's.	10	40	11	Weekly.	5,000 00	Increase.
Weldy, H. A.	Marriottsville	Soapstone Flour	3	26	10	Monthly.	585 00	Same.
Viaduct Mfg. Co	Relay	Electrical Goods	83	46	9½	Weekly.	26,220 00	Increase.
Wilson, Chas. R	Simpsonville.	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	432 00	Decrease.
Shipley, M. W	W.Friendship	Saw Mill	2	26	12	Monthly.	200 00	Decrease.
Woodstock Granite Co.	Woodstock	Granite	21	18	9	Monthly.	3,100 00	Decrease.

TABLE No. 13—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Howard County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number Industries Reporting Increase.	Number Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Carriage Manufactories	2	3	$1,300 00	..	1	1	..
Chair Manufactories	1	12	930 00	..	..	1	..
Creameries	2	6	1,368 00	..	1	1	..
Electric Goods Manufactories	1	83	26,220 00	1	..	..	..
Electric Light Works	1	1	600 00	1	..	..	..
Flour & Feed Manufactories	4	45	20,646 00	1	2	1	..
Canners	1	50	1,473 00	1	.	..	..
Granite Works	2	36	10,876 00	1	1	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	3	15	5,722 00	1	2	..	..
Pump Manufactories	1	10	4,446 00	1	..	..	..
Soapstone Flour Manufactories	1	3	585 00	..	..	1	..
Water Works & Express Co.	1	60	24,076 76	1	..	..	..
Totals	20	324	$97,672 00	8	7	5	..

TABLE No. 14.

Industries Reporting from Kent County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages. Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
American Strawboard Co.	Chestertown..	Mfrs. Strawboard	55	46	11	Weekly.	$17,457 00	Same.
Barnett, H. S.....	Chestertown..	Brick Manufacturer..	8	26	10	Weekly.	1,248 00	Same.
Beck, Walker & Brown...	Chestertown..	Fertilizers	12	18	10	Weekly.	1,368 00	Decrease
Brice, John.....	Chestertown..	Miller.....	5	43	10	Monthly.	1,462 00	Same.
Chapman & Lambert.....	Chestertown..	Carriage Builders...	8	52	10	Weekly.	3,744 00	Increase.
Chestert'n Elec. Light Co.	Chestertown .	Electric Lighting.....	3	30	10	Monthly.	1,200 00	New Industr
Chestertown Water Co...	Chestertown..	Water Supply.....	1	52	8	Weekly.	312 00	Increase.
Crane & Trenchard Bros..	Chestertown..	Baskets and Crates...	90	26	10	Weekly.	14,898 00	Increase.
Hubbard, T. R., & Son...	Chestertown..	Fertilizers	20	52	10	Weekly.	7,304 00	Increase.
Numsen, George.....	Chestertown..	Canner	71	9	10	Weekly.	2,133 00	Same.
Nicholson, R. G.....	Chestertown..	Ice Manufacturer, etc.	20	34	10	Weekly.	3,708 00	Increase.
Price & Topping.....	Chestertown..	Millers	6	50	9	Weekly.	2,025 00	Same.
Jarrell, W. E.....	Chestertown..	Saw Mill.....	12	40	10	Weekly.	2,100 00	Same.
Statts, J. C.....	Fairlee	Creamery	1	52	8	Monthly.	478 00	Decrease.
Ward & Keyser	Fairlee	Carriage Builders	2	52	9	.....	1,248 00	Increase.
George, Lewis.....	Golts	Saw Mill.....	2	10	10	Weekly.	120 00	Increase.
Spear, Edw. A	Millington....	Miller.....	4	52	12	Weekly.	800 00	Increase.
Shafer, T., & Co.....	Kennedyville	Creamery	2	52	9	Monthly.	1,080 00	Same
Downey Bros	Rock Hall....	Canners	50	6	10	Weekly.	1,000 00	Increase.
Leary, G C, & Son.....	Rock Hall....	Lumber Manufactur's	10	43	10	Weekly.	2,580 00	Increase.
Robinson, Isaac.....	Still Pond....	Canners.....	250	10	11	Weekly.	15,000 00	Same.
Still Pond Creamery Co..	Still Pond....	Creamery.....	1	52	..	Monthly.	600 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 14—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Kent County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number Industries Reporting Increase.	Number Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Basket and Crate Manufactories..	1	90	$14,898 00	1	..	..	..
Brick Manufactories.....	1	8	1,248 00	..	..	1	..
Canneries	3	371	18,133 00	1	..	2	..
Carriage Manufactories	2	10	4,992 00	2	..	..	..
Creameries.....	3	4	2,158 00	1	1	1	..
Electric Light Works.....	1	3	1,200 00	..	..	..	1
Fertilizer Manufactories.....	2	32	8,672 00	1	1	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories..	3	15	4,287 00	1	..	2	..
Ice Manufactories	1	20	3,708 00	1	..	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	3	24	4,800 00	2	..	1	..
Strawboard Manufactories.....	1	55	17,457 00	..	..	1	..
Water Works.....	1	1	312 00	1	..	..	.
Totals	22	633	$81,865 00	11	2	8	1

TABLE No. 15.

Industries Reporting from Montgomery County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Ward, C. M.	Barnesville	Miller	3	43	10	.....	$903 00	Same.
Hoyle, Smith	Boyds	Miller	1	26	..	Monthly.	234 00	Same.
Turner, J. M.	Browningsv'le	Miller	4	43	14	Monthly.	1,200 00	Same.
Walker, G. W. & Son	Browningsv'le	Saw Mill	11	26	12	.....	2,145 00	Increase.
Buck Lodge Mills	Buck Lodge	Millers	2	52	12	Weekly.	756 00	Same.
Miller, James	Colesville	Saw Mill	2	26	10	Weekly.	250 00	Same.
Consolidated Quarry Co.	Forest Glen	Stone Quarry	6	4	10	Semi-monthly	180 00	Decrease.
Gaithersburg Milling & Manufacturing Co.	Gaithersburg.	Canners	24	52	10	Monthly.	9,880 00	Same.
Appleby, A. O.	Germantown	Carriage Builder	3	40	10	Weekly.	920 00	Increase.
Pumphery, L. J.	Glen	Miller	3	52	12	Monthly.	1,080 00	Same.
Darby, G. A.	Hyattstown	Miller	2	52	14	Weekly.	600 00	Same.
King, L. G.	Kings Valley.	Distiller	2	26	..	Monthly.	312 00	Increase.
Broad Run Creamery Co.	Poolesville.	Creamery	2	52	..	Monthly.	840 00	Increase.
Bell, Geo. R.	Potomac	Saw Mill	2	48	9	Weekly.	576 00	Same.
Potomac Saw Mill	Potomac	Saw Mill	3	40	10	Weekly.	720 00	Same.
Brooke, Chas. F. & Wife.	Sandy Spring	Millers	10	26	10	Weekly.	1,560 00	Decrease.
Henderson, James S.	Sandy Spring	Miller	4	52	10	Weekly.	1,200 00	Same.
Moon, Jos. T., Jr.	Sandy Spring	Saw Mill	4	8	12	Monthly.	192 00	Same.
Darby, Upton & Son	Seneca	Millers	20	43	10	Weekly.	4,000 00	Increase.
Black, Austin R.	Spencerville	Saw Mill	2	52	10	.....	728 00	Decrease.

TABLE No. 15—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Montgomery County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Average Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Canneries	1	24	$9,880 00	..	..	1	..
Carriage Manufactories	1	3	920 00	1	..	..	..
Creameries	1	2	840 00	1	..	..	..
Distillery	1	2	312 00	1	..	..	..
Flour & Feed Manufactories	9	49	11,533 00	1	1	7	..
Lumber Manufactories	6	24	4,611 00	1	1	4	..
Stone Quarry	1	6	180 00	..	1	..	..
Totals	20	110	$28,276 00	5	3	12	..

TABLE No. 16.

Industries Reporting from Prince George's County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Bealle, J. W. F.	Accokeek	Chop Mill	2	26	10	Weekly.	$432 00	Same.
White & Bro.	Bladensburg	Millers	3	39	10	Weekly.	702 00	Increase.
Mowart, M.	Branchville	Miller	1	35	10	Monthly.	210 00	Same.
Robinson, A. T.	Brandywine	Lumber Mfr.	75	52	10	Monthly.	23,400 00	Increase.
Walters, Jas. F.	Clinton.	Grist and Saw Mill	4	52	10	Monthly.	960 00	Same.
Randall, C. W.	Forestville	Grist and Saw Mill	2	41	10	Monthly.	492 00	Same.
Walker, C. H.	Forestville	Flour and Saw Mill	3	43	10	Weekly.	774 00	Decrease.
Crabbs, B. F.	Laurel	Millers	2	52	10	Monthly.	980 00	Same.
Laurel Elect. Light Co.	Laurel	Illuminators	2	52	10	Monthly.	900 00	Same.
Rosenfeld, E. & Co.	Laurel	Shirt Factory	140	52	10	Weekly.	55,000 00	Increase.
McGaw, Davis & Co.	Mitchellville	Canners	175	12	9	Weekly.	12,600 00	Increase.
Bock, Geo. M.	Oxon Hill	Grist and Saw Mill	2	45	9	Weekly.	405 00	Same.
Butler Bros.	Westwood	Saw Mill	5	30	12	Weekly.	900 00	Same.
Wilson, Perrie & Co.	Westwood	Grist and Saw Mill	3	12	10	On Demand.	216 00	Same.

TABLE No. 16—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Prince George's County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change	New Industries.
Cannery	1	175	$12,600 00	1	..	..	..
Chop Mill	1	2	432 00	..	..	1	..
Electric Lighting Works	1	2	900 00	..	..	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	3	6	1,892 00	1	..	2	..
Grist and Saw Mills	4	11	2,073 00	..	..	4	..
Lumber Manufactories	2	80	24,300 00	1	..	1	..
Lumber Mfrs. and Milling	1	3	774 00	..	1	..	..
Shirt Manufactories	1	140	55,000 00	1	..	..	..
Totals	14	419	$97,971 00	4	1	9	..

TABLE No. 17.

Industries Reporting from Queen Anne's County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Centreville Mfg. Co.	Centreville	Millers	4	52	11	Weekly.	$1,432 00	Same.
Centreville Shirt Co.	Centreville	Shirt Mfg.	62	15	10	Semi-monthly	4,740 00	New Industry
Centreville Water Works	Centreville	Water Supply	1	52	10	Weekly.	624 00	Same.
Cook & Mason	Centreville	Machinists	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,964 00	Increase.
Dolby & Turner	Centreville	Canners	70	8	10	Weekly.	2,592 00	New Industry
Gadd, A. Sydney	Centreville	Creamery	2	52	10	Monthly.	900 00	Increase.
Hopkins, R. M.	Centreville	Carriage Builder	5	43	10	Weekly.	1,849 00	Increase.
Taylor, Daniel D.	Centreville	Miller	2	39	10	Weekly.	594 00	Same.
Palmatory, W. C.	Church Hill	Miller	3	52	12	Monthly.	852 00	Same.
Loller, Daniel S.	Crumpton	Miller	2	43	10	Monthly.	500 00	Decrease.
Brown, B. B.	Queen Anne	Lumber Mfg.	25	48	12	Weekly.	9,000 00	Decrease.
Cecil, W. H.	Roe	Saw Mill	6	43	10	Monthly.	650 00	Increase.
Andrie & Walters	Starr	Saw Mill	4	26	10	Weekly.	780 00	Decrease.
Sudler, Pardee & Co.	Sudlersville	Basket Mfg.	20	4	10	Weekly.	300 00	Same.

TABLE No. 17—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Queen Anne's County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Basket Manufactory	1	20	$300 00	..	..	1	..
Cannery	1	70	2,592 00	..	..	..	1
Carriage Manufactory	1	5	1,849 00	1	..	..	..
Creamery	1	2	900 00	1	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	4	11	3,378 00	..	1	3	..
Lumber Manufactories	3	35	10,430 00	1	2	..	..
Machine Shop	1	5	2,964 00	1	..	..	..
Shirt Manufactory	1	62	4,740 00	..	..	..	1
Water Works	1	1	724 00	..	..	1	..
Totals	14	211	$27,777 00	4	3	5	2

TABLE No. 18.

Industries Reporting from Somerset County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Cochrane, A. B. & Co....	Crisfield.....	Lumber Manufactur's	15	43	10	Weekly.	$3,096 00	Increase.
Crisfield Ice Mfg. Co.....	Crisfield.....	Ice Manufacturers....	12	43	12	Semi-monthly	4,651 00	Increase.
Crockitt & Riggin.....	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packers.....	60	30	..	Weekly.	7,200 00	Increase.
Dana, S. W.	Crisfield.....	Marine Railway.....	4	35	10	Weekly.	840 00	Decrease.
Dennis, L. E. P. & Son...	Crisfield.....	Fertilizers.....	140	22	..	Weekly.	27,720 00	Increase.
Gandy, E. R.....	Crisfield	Dredge Maker.....	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,340 00	Same.
Gibson, W. E.....	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packer.....	80	32	10	Weekly.	12,480 00	Same.
Gibson, W. L.....	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packer.....	65	32	10	Weekly.	9,920 00	Same.
Horsey, I. P.....	Crisfield.....	Shirt Manufacturer...	65	43	10	Weekly.	8,772 00	New Industry
Lavalette, A. J. Jr. & Co..	Crisfield.	Crabs and Terrapin...	8	26	10	Weekly.	1,664 00	Same.
Lewis, Jno. W.....	Crisfield.....	Sail Maker.	5	43	10	Weekly.	2,666 00	Increase.
Long, Coulbourne & Co..	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packers.....	100	30	5	Weekly.	7,200 00	Decrease.
Long, Coulbourne & Co..	Crisfield.....	Crabs and Terrapin..	80	23	12	Weekly.	5,520 00	Same.
Maddox & Godman	Crisfield.....	Dredge Makers.....	6	52	10	Weekly.	3,198 00	Increase.
Marshal, S. F.....	Crisfield.....	Planing Mill.....	4	39	10	Weekly.	936 00	Same.
McCready & Nelson.....	Crisfield.....	Marine Railway.....	4	35	10	Weekly.	840 00	Same.
Richardson, James E.....	Crisfield.....	Sail Maker.....	10	43	10	Weekly.	6,536 00	Increase.
Riggin, A. B. & Co.....	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packers.....	3	22	12	Weekly.	572 00	Same.
Riggin Bros	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packers.....	60	32	10	Weekly.	9,856 00	Same.
Stubbs, J. A.....	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packer.....	80	23	10	Weekly.	7,360 00	Same.
Tull & Lowe.....	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packers.....	45	32	10	Weekly.	7,040 00	Same.
Tunis & Co	Crisfield.....	Oyster Packers.....	75	20	5	Weekly.	6,000 00	Same.
Parker, S. Q.....	Eden.	Saw Mill.....	25	45	9½	Weekly.	3,000 00	Same.
Lankford, B. F. & Co.....	Ford's Wharf.	Oyster Packers.....	42	30	6	Weekly.	5,220 00	Same.

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Somerset County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Clark, Wands & Bennett Co	Inverness	Oyster Packers	80	16	10	Weekly.	$6,720 00	Decrease.
Adams, R. W.	Kingston	Saw Mill	5	26	10	Weekly.	780 00	Decrease.
Hyman & Johnson	Kingston	Lumber Manufactur's	18	35	..	Semi-monthly	4,500 00	Same.
Nelson, J. C.	Lawsonia	Oysters and Crabs	15	40	6	Weekly.	1,500 00	Decrease.
Hall, W. J.	Marion	Lumber Manufactur's	30	50	10	Weekly.	5,000 00	Same.
Tull, A. E. & Co	Marion	Oyster Packers	100	26	10	Weekly.	15,600 00	Same.
Tull, Miles & Co	Marion	Oyster Packers	40	32	..	Weekly.	5,120 00	Increase.
Walker, J C. & Bro	Oriole	Millers	8	40	10	Weekly.	1,000 00	Increase.
Cohn & Bock	Princess Anne	Millers	35	52	10	Weekly.	13,650 00	Increase.
Collins, Daniel	Princess Anne	Brick Manufacturer	12	39	9	Weekly.	3,159 00	Increase.
Fitzgerald, R. L.	Princess Anne	Canner.	9	13	..	Weekly.	7,020 00	Increase.
Hayman, Chas. W.	Princess Anne	Carriage Builder	3	48	10	Weekly.	1,296 00	Same.
Muir & Son	Princess Anne	Carriage Builders	5	52	9	Weekly.	2,496 00	Increase.
Princess Anne Milling Co	Princess Anne	Lumber Manufactur's	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,340 00	Increase.
Princess Anne Clothing Co	Princess Anne	Shirt Manufacturers	35	13	10	Weekly.	1,632 00	New Industry
Bradford, John	U. Fairmount	Boat Builder	4	36	9½	Weekly.	600 00	Same.
Scott Bros	Wellington	Baskets and Crates	20	43	10	Weekly.	6,450 00	Increase.
Brown, Henry	Wenona	Sail Maker.	3	32	10	Weekly.	864 00	Increase.
Fooks, Jno	West	Miller	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,000 00	Increase.
Ritzel, Augustus	Westover	Saw Mill	6	32	10	Weekly.	768 00	Same.
Ruark, Wm. M & Son	Westover	Millers	4	39	10	Weekly.	1,287 00	Decrease.

TABLE No. 18—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Somerset County for 1898.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Basket and Crate Manufactory...	1	20	$6,450 00	1	..	..	..
Boat Builder.....	1	4	600 00	..	..	1	..
Brick Manufactory.	1	12	3,159 00	1	..	..	..
Cannery.	1	9	7,020 00	1	..	..	..
Carriage Manufactories.....	2	8	3,792 00	1	..	1	..
Crab and Terapin.....	2	88	7,184 00	..	..	2	
Dredge Manufactories.....	2	11	5,538 00	1	..	1	..
Fertilizer Manufactories.....	1	140	27,720 00	1	..	..	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories...	4	53	16,937 00	3	1	..	..
Ice Manufactories.....	1	12	4,651 00	1	..	..	..
Lumber Manufactories.....	8	109	20,420 00	2	1	5	..
Marine Railways	2	8	1,680 00	..	1	1	..
Oyster and Crab Packers.....	1	15	1,500 00	..	1	.	..
Oyster Packers	13	830	100,288 00	2	2	9	..
Sail Makers.....	3	18	10,066 00	3	..	..	..
Shirt Manufactories.....	2	100	10,404 00	..	..	..	2
Totals.....	45	1,437	227,409 00	17	6	20	2

TABLE No. 19.

Industries Reporting from St. Mary's County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Cawood, H. B.	Chaptico	Saw and Grist Mill	6	39	10	On demand.	$1,404 00	Same.
Gardner, Aubrey S.	Chaptico	Lumber Mfr. & Miller	3	35	10	Weekly.	630 00	Decrease.
Pearson, C. H	Fishing Point	Oyster & Fruit Pack'r	50	26	12	Weekly.	7,800 00	Same.
Buckler, G. W. S.	Laurelgrove	Saw and Grist Mill	8	40	10	Weekly.	1,200 00	Same.
Graves, Edwin	Loveville	Saw Mill	3	40	10	Weekly.	400 00	Increase
Johnson, Z.	Morganza	Saw Mill	3	48	11	Weekly.	680 00	Increase.
Love, B	Morganza	Saw Mill	3	52	10	Weekly.	900 00	Same.
Dent, J. M. Jr.	Oakley	Saw & Grist Mill	5	40	10	Weekly.	600 00	Increase
Goldsborough, J. B.	Oakville	Miller	2	40	10	Weekly.	300 00	Increase.
Abell, H. F.	Ridge	Saw Mill	7	40	9	Weekly.	900 00	Same.
Lilburn, John G.	St. Inigoes	Saw Mill	5	35	10	Weekly.	1,050 00	Increase.
Ricords, C. C.	St. Inigoes	Lumber Manufactur'r	15	39	12	Weekly.	3,510 00	Same.
Cecil, Geo. B.	Valley Lee	Miller	6	30	10	Weekly.	1,350 00	Decrease.

TABLE No. 19—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from St. Mary's County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Flour & Feed Manufactories.....	2	8	$1,650 00	1	1	.	..
Grist & Saw Mills.....	3	19	3,204 00	1	..	2	.
Lumber Manufactories.....	6	36	7,440 00	3	..	3	..
Lumber Manufactories & Milling	1	3	630 00	..	1	..	..
Oyster & Fruit Packers..... ...	1	50	7,800 00	..	..	1	..
Totals....	13	116	$20,724 00	5	2	6	..

TABLE No. 20.

Industries Reporting from Talbot County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages. Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Valliant, Wm. H., & Bro.	Bellevue	Oyster Packers	125	30	..	Weekly.	$18,750 00	Same.
Hurley, A. J	Claiborne	Oyster Packer	2	40	6	Weekly.	400 00	Increase.
Barber, Isaac A.	Easton	Miller	5	52	12	Weekly.	2,236 00	Same.
Easton Creamery Co.	Easton	Creamery	2	52	10	Weekly.	780 00	Same.
Easton Ice Co.	Easton	Ice Manufacturers	3	52	12	Weekly.	1,200 00	Increase.
Easton Packing Co.	Easton	Canners	60	7	10	Weekly.	2,436 00	Increase.
Hubbard & Bro	Easton	Canners	300	13	10	Weekly.	21,645 00	Increase.
Nickerson Fertilizer Co.	Easton	Fertilizers	20	43	..	Weekly.	5,934 00	Increase.
Norfolk Mfg. Co.	Easton	Shirt Manufacturers	140	49	10	Weekly	34,603 80	Increase.
Pippin, Isaac R	Easton	Machinist	5	43	10	Weekly.	1,935 co	New Industry
Rittenhouse, S. C. & Co.	Easton	Saw Mill	5	39	10	Weekly.	1,287 00	Same.
Spence, James A.	Easton	Carriage Builder	5	52	9	Weekly.	2,184 00	Increase.
White Jos. H. & Son	Easton	Bricks and Tiles	20	30	10	Weekly.	4,005 00	Increase.
Wilson, Geo. M.	Easton	Miller	5	52	10	Weekly.	1,248 00	Increase.
Wingard, S. M.	Easton	Machinist	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,860 00	Same.
Withgott, W. H. & Co	Easton	Foundry	4	52	10	Weekly.	1,144 00	Same.
Wrightson Packing Co.	Easton	Canners	125	13	10	Weekly.	12,967 50	Increase.
Bergman & Co.	Oxford	Millers	3	52	10	Monthly.	1,080 00	Decrease.
Langrall, J., & Bro.	Oxford	Oyster Packers	50	32	10	Weekly.	8,768 00	Increase.
Langrall & Co.	Oxford	Canners	75	9	10	Weekly.	5,247 00	Increase.
Rawlings, C. H.	Oxford	Oyster Packer	60	26	10	Weekly.	5,798 00	Decrease.
Sinclair, E., & Co.	Oxford	Oyster Packers	120	26	10	Weekly.	22,776 00	Decrease.
Valliant, J.	Oxford	Oyster Packer	80	32	10	Weekly.	14,400 00	Decrease.
Wrightson Packing Co.	Oxford	Oyster Packers	66	26	8	Weekly.	4,732 00	Decrease.
Barter, Isaac A.	St. Michael's	Miller	3	43	10	Weekly	1,161 00	Same.
Richards, M. R.	St. Michael's	Saw Mill	3	39	10	Weekly.	702 00	Same.
Jenkins & Kirby	Trappe	Canners	100	7	10	Weekly.	4,500 00	Same.
Tirbullen, J. C.	Trappe	Miller	4	25	10	Weekly.	480 00	Same.
Wyoming Canning Co.	Woodland	Canners	40	25	10	Weekly.	5,000 00	Same.
Armstrong, W. M.	Wye Mills	Creamery	2	48	12	Monthly.	715 00	Decrease.
Golt, Jos. S	Wye Mills	Miller	3	52	12	Monthly.	1,260 00	Increase.

TABLE No. 20—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Talbot County for 1898.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Brick Manufactories	1	20	$4,005 00	1	..	..	..
Canneries	6	700	51,795 50	4	..	2	..
Carriage Manufactories	1	5	2,184 00	1		..	..
Creameries	2	4	1,495 00	.	1	1	..
Fertilizer Manufactories	1	20	5,934 00	1	..	.	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	6	23	7,465 00	2	1	3	..
Foundries	1	4	1,144 00	..	..	1	..
Ice Manufactories	1	3	1,200 00	1	.	.	..
Lumber Manufactories	2	8	1,989 00	..	.	2	..
Machine Shops	2	11	4,795 00	..	.	1	1
Oyster Packers	7	503	75,624 00	2	4	1	..
Shirt Manufactories	1	140	34,603 80	1	..	.	..
Totals	31	1,441	$192,234 30	13	6	11	1

TABLE No. 21.

Industries Reporting from Washington County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared with 1897.
Charles, Benj. F.	Big Springs	Miller	2	52	12	Monthly.	$528 00	Increase.
Spickler, T. H.	Broadfording.	Miller	1	52	10	Monthly.	390 00	Decrease.
Charles, Jno.	Charlton	Miller	1	52	10	Monthly.	300 00	Decrease.
Dick, T. P.	Chewsville	Wagon Builder.	2	48	12	Monthly.	450 00	Increase.
Trovinger, H. V.	Chewsville.	Miller	3	39	12	Monthly.	540 00	Same.
Knipper, Bruce	Clear Spring.	Grist Mill	1	52	12	Monthly.	300 00	Same.
Sowers, Charles F.	Dry Run	Miller	2	52	12	Daily.	480 00	Decrease.
Emmart, Isaac	Funkstown	Miller	6	52	12	Weekly.	2,256 00	Same.
McCoy, Clinton	Funkstown	Cooper	4	49	9	Weekly.	761 31	Increase.
Nunamaker, Jesse	Ghimes	Miller	1	26	10	Monthly.	195 00	Same.
Anchor Mills	Hagerstown	Millers	5	52	12	Weekly.	2,288 00	Increase.
Antietam Mill Co.	Hagerstown	Millers	10	52	12	Weekly.	3,720 00	Same.
Antietam Paper Co.	Hagerstown	Paper Manufacturers.	60	52	12	Weekly.	18,096 00	Increase.
Beck & Delamater	Hagerstown	Sash, Doors, etc.	35	52	10	Weekly.	17,654 00	Increase.
Bellman Heat'g & Mfg. Co	Hagerstown	Boiler Manufacturers.	20	52	10	Weekly.	10,140 00	Increase.
Bester Ice Refrigerat'n Co	Hagerstown	Plate Ice Mfrs.	15	30	10	Weekly.	3 590 00	Increase.
Bixler Tannery	Hagerstown	Tanners	1	52	10	Weekly.	234 00	Same.
Blue Ridge Knitting Co.	Hagerstown	Hoisery Manufactur's	50	52	10	Semi-monthly	9,464 00	Same.
Boyer & Heard	Hagerstown	Millers	10	52	10	Weekly.	3,504 00	Same.
Burton, H. E.	Hagerstown	Machinist	2	13	10	Monthly.	312 00	New Industry
Collinge & Nolan Co	Hagerstown	Silk Ribbon Mfrs.	110	43	10	Semi-monthly	42,900 00	Decrease.
Crawford Mfg. Co	Hagerstown	Bicycle Manufactur's.	600	52	10	Semi-monthly	192,000 00	Same.
Crissinger & Cost	Hagerstown	Carriage Builders	3	26	10	Weekly.	702 00	Decrease.
Criswell & Bazee	Hagerstown	Broom Manufacturers	3	9	10	Weekly.	405 00	New Industry

Damzer, Albert	Hagerstown	Metal Cornices, etc.	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,308 00	Increase.
Damzer Lumber Co.	Hagerstown	Lumber Manufactur's	35	52	10	Weekly.	17,292 00	Increase.
Dayhoff, J. C. & Co.	Hagerstown	Lumber Manufactur's	25	52	10	Weekly.	11,362 00	Increase.
Earnshaw, G. W.	Hagerstown	Cigar Manufacturer	5	48	10	Weekly.	2,160 00	Decrease.
Emmart Bros.	Hagerstown	Millers	8	52	12	Weekly.	2,952 00	Same
Folding Mattress Co.	Hagerstown	Mattress Manufact'rs.	6	52	10	Weekly.	3,744 00	New Industry
Foltz, H. C.	Hagerstown	Founder	3	52	9	Weekly.	1,872 00	Increase.
Forbes, J. N.	Hagerstown	Marble and Granite	8	52	10	Weekly.	4,711 20	Decrease.
Grove & Bowman	Hagerstown	Cigar Manufacturers.	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,872 00	Same.
Hagerstown Electric & Power Co	Hagerstown	Illuminating, etc.	15	52	12	Semi-monthly	3,630 00	New Industry
Hagerstown Furniture Co	Hagerstown	Furniture Manufac'rs	40	52	10	Weekly.	13,494 00	Increase.
Hagerstown Ice Co.	Hagerstown	Ice Manufacturers	12	30	12	Weekly.	3,240 00	Increase.
Hagerstown Light & Heat Co	Hagerstown	Gas and Heat	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,790 00	Increase.
Hagerstown Lounge Co.	Hagerstown	Lounge Manufactur's.	5	52	10	Weekly.	2,444 00	Increase.
Hagerstown Mattress Co.	Hagerstown	Mattress Manufac'rs.	7	50	9	Weekly.	2 314 00	Increase.
Hagerstown Railway Co.	Hagerstown	Railway	30	52	12	Semi-monthly	14,601 60	Increase.
Hagerstown Spoke & Bending Co.	Hagerstown	Mfrs Spokes, etc.	100	52	10	Weekly.	35,620 00	Increase.
Hagerstown Engine & Machine Co.	Hagerstown	Steam Engines, etc.	10	43	10	Weekly.	3,160 50	Same.
Hagerst'n Table Works	Hagerstown	Table Manufacturers.	104	52	.....	Semi-monthly	38,532 00	Same.
Hagerstown Woven Wire Mattress Co.	Hagerstown	Mattress Manufact'rs.	10	52	10	Weekly.	3,016 00	Same.
Happels, M.	Hagerstown	Potter.	1	52	10	Monthly.	468 00	Decrease.
Henson, Alfred	Hagerstown	Brick Manufacturer	10	26	10	Weekly.	1,638 00	Increase.
Hess Manufacturing Co.	Hagerstown	Carriage Builders	28	43	10	Weekly.	8,600 00	Increase.
Hockman, S. M. & Co.	Hagerstown	Paper Box Mfrs	32	52	10	Weekly.	6,960 00	Increase.
Hull, D. F. & Son	Hagerstown	Founders	6	52	10	Weekly.	2,995 00	Increase.
Jackson, J. R. & Co.	Hagerstown	Marble and Granite	9	52	10	Weekly.	4,380 00	Increase.
Jefferson Cooperage Co.	Hagerstown	Coopers	6	43	10	Weekly.	1,935 00	Same.
Lohr, John	Hagerstown	Cigar Box Mfr	4	43	10	Weekly.	1,290 00	Same.
Meredith, Veniah T.	Hagerstown	Marble	1	52	10	Weekly.	468 00	Same.
Moller, M. P.	Hagerstown	Organ Builder	65	52	10	Semi-monthly	36,348 00	Increase.
Myers & Baker	Hagerstown	Marble and Granite	6	52	10	Weekly.	3,007 20	Increase.

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

Industries Reporting from Washington County for 1898.

NAME.	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Norfolk & Western and Cumberland Valley R.R Shops	Hagerstown	Repair Shops	21	52	11	Monthly.	$10,735 20	Same.
Porter, T. H	Hagerstown	Cigar Manufacturer	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,092 00	Same.
Roulette, J. C. & Co	Hagerstown	Knit Underwear	175	52	10	Weekly.	51,714 00	Increase.
Sharar, J. H	Hagerstown	Carriage Builder	7	52	10	Weekly.	3,068 00	Increase.
Shildneck, B. C	Hagerstown	Cigar Box Mfr	4	52	9	Weekly.	1,040 00	Decrease.
Schindle, William	Hagerstown	Brick Manufacturer	10	26	10	Weekly.	2,106 00	Increase.
Smith, Samuel E	Hagerstown	Cigar Manufacturer	2	52	8	Weekly.	728 00	Same.
Stonebraker, J. W. & Son	Hagerstown	Fertilizers	4	26	12	Weekly.	663 00	Same.
Thrush & Stough	Hagerstown	Carriage Builders	8	43	10	Weekly.	2,687 50	Increase.
Updegraff, Geo. & Son	Hagerstown	Glove Manufacturers.	75	49	10	Semi-monthly	18,418 00	Increase.
Valentine, S.	Hagerstown	Bee Box Manufactur'r	2	52	10	Monthly.	780 00	Decrease.
Ward, C. O	Hagerstown	Cigar Manufacturer	3	52	9	Weekly.	1,248 00	Same.
Wiebel, L. H	Hagerstown	Insulator Pins and Brackets.	15	52	10	Weekly.	4,747 20	Increase.
Wills, J. H	Hagerstown	Marble	3	43	10	Weekly.	1,161 00	Same.
Wills & Schuler	Hagerstown	Cigar Manufacturers.	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,404 00	Same.
Windsor Knitting Mills	Hagerstown	Hoisery Manufactur's	101	48	10	Semi-monthly	19,680 00	Decrease.
Bridges, J. Taliafferro	Hancock	Lumber Manufactur'r	20	52	11	.....	6,000 00	Increase.
Dawson, P. E	Hancock	Miller	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,200 00	Same.
Faith, Wm	Hancock	Wagon Builder	3	50	10	Weekly.	946 00	Increase.
Hancock Foundry & Machine Shops	Hancock	Machinists.	1	52	10	Weekly.	546 00	Same.

Hancock Sand Co.	Hancock	Sand	23	50	10	Monthly.	9,000 00	Increase.
Mendenhall, M. J	Hancock	Miller	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,200 00	Same.
Yost, G. W	Hicksville	Lime Kiln	3	48	10	Daily.	500 00	Increase.
Grossnickel, J. A	Keedysville	Carriage Builder	2	26	12	Monthly.	390 00	Same.
Knadler, W. H. & Bro	Keedysville	Lime Kiln	4	32	8	Weekly.	500 00	Decrease.
Neikirk, D. M	Keedysville	Miller	2	50	12	Weekly.	600 00	Increase.
Leiter, Isaac G	Leitersburg	Builder	3	35	11	Weekly.	945 00	Increase.
Strite, J. C	Leitersburg	Miller	1	52	15	Monthly.	360 00	Same.
Peck, M. L	Pecktonville	Miller	5	30	9	Weekly.	300 00	Same.
Smith, A. C	Smithsburg	Miller	2	52	10	Monthly.	624 00	Same.
Spickler, L. A	Spickler P. O.	Carriage Builder	10	49	10	Weekly.	2,940 00	Same.
The Geo. Schooley Co	Roxbury	Miller	3	50	10	Weekly.	400 00	Same.
Byron, W. D. & Sons	Williamsport	Tanners	100	48	10	Weekly.	32,592 00	Decrease.
Charlton, C. S	Williamsport	Carriage Builder	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,248 00	Same.
Charlton, C. S	Williamsport	Cigar Manufacturer	2	52	10	Weekly.	676 00	New Industry
Conococheague Brick Co.	Williamsport	Brick Manufacturers	20	30	10	Weekly.	4,760 00	Increase.
Kemp, W. H. C	Williamsport	Miller	8	43	12	Weekly.	2,819 00	Same.
Le Fevre, B. C	Williamsport	Glove Manufacturer	17	52	14	Weekly.	3,094 00	Increase.
Miller Bros	Williamsport	Lumber Manufacturer	10	52	10	Weekly.	4,368 00	Increase.
Undine Milling Co	Williamsport	Millers	25	52	12	Monthly.	10,152 00	Same.

TABLE No. 21—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Washington County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Average Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Bee Box Manufactories	1	2	$780 00	..	1	..	..
Bicycle Manufactories	1	600	192,000 00	..	..	1	..
Boiler Manufactories	1	20	10,140 00	1	..	..	..
Brick Manufactories	3	40	8,504 00	3	..	..	..
Broom Manufactories	1	3	405 00	..	..	..	1
Building Companies	1	3	945 00	1	.	..	..
Carriage Manufactories	9	66	21,031 50	5	1	3	..
Cigar Manufactories	7	24	9,180 00	..	1	5	1
Cigar Box Manufactories	2	8	2,330 00	..	1	1	..
Cooperies	2	10	2,696 31	1	..	1	..
Door and Sash Manufactories	1	35	17,654 00	1	..	..	..
Electric Light Works	1	15	3,630 00	..	..	..	1
Fertilizer Manufactories	1	4	663 00	..	..	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	21	102	35,108 00	3	3	15	..
Foundries	2	9	4,867 00	2	..	..	..
Furniture Manufactories	1	40	13,494 00	1	..	..	..
Gas Works	1	5	2,790 00	1	..	..	..
Glove Manufactories	2	92	21,512 00	2	..	..	..
Hosiery Manufactories	2	151	29,144 00	..	1	1	..
Ice Manufactories	2	27	6,830 00	2	..	..	..
Insulator Pin and Bracket Works	1	15	4,747 20	1	..	..	..
Lime Manufactories	2	7	1,000 00	1	1	.	..
Lounge Manufactories	1	5	2,444 00	1	..	..	..
Lumber Manufactories	4	90	39,022 00	4	..	..	..
Machine Shops	2	3	858 00	..	..	1	1
Marble and Granite Works	5	27	13,727 40	2	1	2	..

Mattress Manufactories	3	23	9,074 00	1	..	1	1
Metal Cornice Works	1	5	2,308 00	1	..	..	..
Organ Manufactories	1	65	36,348 00	1	..	..	..
Paper Manufactories	1	60	18,096 00	1	.	..	..
Paper Box Manufactories	1	32	6,960 00	1	..	.	..
Pottery Works	1	1	468 00	..	1	..	..
Railroad Repair Shops	1	21	10,735 20	..	..	1	..
Railway Companies	1	30	14,601 60	1	..	..	..
Sand Shippers	1	23	9,000 00	1	..	..	..
Silk Ribbon Manufactories	1	110	42,900 00	..	1	..	..
Spoke Manufactories	1	100	35,620 00	1	..	..	..
Steam Engine Works	1	10	3,160 50	..	..	1	..
Table Manufactories	1	104	38,532 00	..	..	1	..
Tanneries	2	101	32,826 00	..	1	1	..
Underwear Manufactories	1	175	51,714 00	1	..	..	..
Totals	95	2,263	$757,845 71	41	13	36	5

TABLE No. 22.

Industries Reporting from Wicomico County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Messick, B. F. & Son	Allen	Canners	114	43	10	Weekly.	$19,502 00	Increase.
Phillips & Nelson	Hebron	Lumber and Milling.	14	39	10	Weekly.	3,276 00	Decrease.
Nelson, M. N. & Co	Hebron	Shirt Manufacturers	20	43	10	Weekly.	2,150 00	Same.
Robertson, R. G.	Mardella Springs	Canner	10	10	8		300 00	Decrease.
Willing, John W	Nanticoke	Canner & Saw Mill	25	36	8	Weekly.	2,000 00	Increase.
White, Edward	New Hope	Basket Factory	10	30	10	Weekly.	2,400 00	Same.
Parsons, E. H. & E. W.	Parsonsburg	Fire Wood Factory	15	43	10	Weekly.	2,902 50	Same.
Parsons, G. A	Parsonsburg	Carriage Builder	2	48	10	Weekly.	480 00	Increase.
Powellsville Mfg. Co	Powellsville	Basket Manufactur's	100	28	10	Weekly.	10,000 00	New Industry
Phillips, W. S. & Co	Quantico	Canners	70	10	11	Weekly.	2,730 00	Same.
Phillips, W. S. & Co	Quantico	Steam Mill	7	39	10	Weekly.	1,638 00	Same.
Wright, B. A	Riverton	Miller	3	43	10	Monthly.	750 00	Same.
Adkins, E. S. & Co	Salisbury	Lumber Manufactur's	45	52	10	Weekly.	12,875 20	Increase.
B. C. & A. Shops	Salisbury	Repair Shops	8	52	10	Monthly.	4,290 00	Same.
Farmers & Planters' Co	Salisbury	Fertilizers	5	39	10	Weekly.	1,170 00	Same.
Grier Bros	Salisbury	Founders	13	52	10	Weekly.	6,089 20	Increase.
Hill, Geo. C	Salisbury	Cabinet Maker	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,404 00	Same.
Humphrey, Walter C	Salisbury	Miller	4	52	10	Weekly.	1,388 40	Same.
Jackson Bros. Co	Salisbury	Lumber Manufactur's	302	43	10	Weekly.	69,531 00	Increase.
Johnson, R. M. & W. T	Salisbury	Electric Lighting	4	52	10	Weekly.	2,340 00	Increase.
Miller, W. B. & Co	Salisbury	Kindling Wood Mills	48	52	10	Weekly.	12,948 00	Increase.
Mitchell, Thos. H	Salisbury	Lumber Manufactur'r	20	52	10	Weekly.	6,489 60	Same.
Peninsula Cigar Co	Salisbury	Cigar Manufacturers	3	52	10	Weekly.	1,716 00	Increase.

Phillips, Hugh J.	Salisbury	Brick Manufacturer	18	52	10	Weekly.	5,740 80	Increase.
Salisbury Brick Co.	Salisbury	Brick Manufacturers	14	26	10	Weekly.	2,457 00	Increase.
Salisbury Canning Co.	Salisbury	Canners	200	13	10	Weekly.	12,246 00	Decrease.
Salisbury Ice Mfg. Co.	Salisbury	Ice Manufacturers	6	22	10	Weekly.	1,056 00	Increase.
Salisbury Shirt Co.	Salisbury	Shirt Manufacturer.	300	52	10	Weekly.	64,090 00	Increase.
Stratner, Frank	Salisbury	Canner	50	13	10	Weekly.	3,146 00	Same.
Tilghman, Wm. B. & Co.	Salisbury	Fertilizers	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,872 00	Increase.
Todd Brick Co.	Salisbury	Brick Manufacturers	12	26	10	Weekly.	2,418 00	Decrease.
Truitt, E. S.	Salisbury	Fertilizers	4	39	10	Weekly.	936 00	Same.
Williams, L. E. & Co.	Salisbury	Lumber Manufactur's	40	48	9½	Weekly.	12,528 00	Increase.
Gravener, B. P.	Sharptown	Sail Maker	6	39	10	Weekly.	1,911 00	Same.
Robinson, A. W. & Co.	Sharptown	Basket Manufacturers	75	40	10	Weekly.	13,500 00	Same.
Phillips, Geo. K. & Co.	Sharptown	Marine Railway	35	25	10	Weekly.	9,187 50	Decrease.
Culver & Langrall	Tyaskin	Oyster Packers	30	18	8	Daily.	1,000 00	New Industry
Adkins & Laws	Wango	Lumber Mill	12	18	9	Daily.	864 00	Decrease.
Winberow, J. T.	Wango	Lumber Mill	9	20	9	Daily.	720 00	Same.
Dolley, Wm. H.	White Haven.	Canner.	64	13	10	Daily.	3,692 00	Same.

TABLE No. 22—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Wicomico County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number Industries Reporting Increase.	Number Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number Industries Reporting No Change	New Industries.
Basket Manufactories	3	185	$25,900 00	.	..	2	1
Brick Manufactories	3	44	10,615 80	2	1	..	..
Canneries	6	508	41,616 00	1	2	3	..
Cannery and Lumber Manufac'y.	1	25	2,000 00	1	..	.	..
Carriage Manufactories	1	2	480 00	1	..	..	..
Cigar Manufactories	1	3	1,716 00	1	..	..	..
Electric Light Works	1	4	2,340 00	1	..	..	..
Fertilizer Manufactories	3	15	3,978 00	1	..	2	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	2	7	2,138 40	..	..	2	..
Foundries	1	13	6,089 20	1	..	..	..
Furniture Manufactories	1	3	1,404 00	..	..	1	..
Ice Manufactories	1	6	1,056 00	1	..	..	..
Kindling Wood Manufactories	2	63	15,850 50	1	..	1	..
Lumber Manufactories	6	428	103,007 80	3	1	2	..
Lumber and Milling	1	14	3,276 00	..	1	..	..
Marine Railways	1	35	9,187 50	..	1	.	..
Oyster Packers	1	30	1,000 00	..	.	..	1
Railroad Repair Shops	1	8	4,290 00	..	..	1	..
Sailmakers	1	6	1,911 00	..	..	1	..
Steam Mills	1	7	1,638 00	..	..	1	..
Shirt Manufactories	2	320	66,240 00	1	..	1	..
Totals	40	1,726	$305,734 20	15	6	17	2

TABLE No. 23.

Industries Reporting from Worcester County for 1898.

Name.	Location.	Industry.	Average No. Hands Employed.	Average No. Weeks in Operation.	Average No. Hours Per Day.	System of Payments.	Annual Amount Wages Paid.	Business Compared With 1897.
Berlin Lumber Co	Berlin	Lumber Mfrs	28	43	11	Weekly.	$9,030 00	Increase.
Tarr, W. C	Kleg Grange	Planing Mill, etc	30	43	10	Weekly.	7,740 00	Increase.
Parsons, E. J. C	Longridge	Miller	4	35	9	Weekly.	600 00	Same.
Jones, Gordon B	Newark	Lumber Mfr	25	26	10	Monthly.	3,900 00	Same.
Tighlman & Purnell	Newark	Saw Mill	12	25	10	Semi-monthly	1,250 00	Same.
Citizens Electric Light & Power Co	Poco'ke City	Electric Lighting	3	52	7½	Weekly.	800 00	Increase
Crockett, C. W	Poco'ke City	Ship Builder	14	43	10	Weekly.	8,127 00	Same.
Dixon, James C	Poco'ke City	Miller	2	24	10	Weekly.	408 00	Decrease.
Riggin, James K	Poco'ke City	Lumber Mfr	10	39	10	Weekly.	1,953 00	Same.
Schoolfield, Barnes & Co	Poco'ke City	Canners	250	43	10	Weekly.	64,500 00	Increase.
Stevenson Bros	Poco'ke City	Furniture Mfrs.	3	39	10	Weekly.	1,579 00	Same.
Stevenson, R. M	Poco'ke City	Miller	4	52	12	Weekly.	1,279 20	Increase.
Tull, E. James	Poco'ke City	Marine Railway	30	43	10	Semi-monthly	13,545 00	Same.
Peppler, P	Poco'ke City	Machinist	3	35	10	Weekly.	1,365 00	Same.
Young, J. F	Poco'ke City	Lumber Mfr	20	34	10	Weekly.	3,876 00	Increase.
Ayars, R. F. & Co	Snow Hill	Canners	120	10	8	Weekly.	5,040 00	Decrease.
Corddry, W. D. & Son	Snow Hill	Lumber Mfrs	6	52	10	Weekly.	1,404 00	Increase.
Lewis & Bro	Snow Hill	Brick Mfrs	12	43	10	Weekly.	3,870 00	Same.
Luray Mfg. Co	Snow Hill	Whip Mfrs	35	48	10	Semi-monthly	10,080 00	Same.
Snow Hill Electric Light Co	Snow Hill	Electric Lighting.	3	52	12	Weekly.	900 00	Same.
Petey Mfg. Co	Pittsville	Baskets and Crates	125	39	10	Monthly.	21,937 50	Increase.

TABLE No. 23—Concluded.

Summary of Industries Reporting from Worcester County for 1898.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change	New Industries.
Basket & Crate Manufactories...	1	125	21,937 50	1	..	..	..
Brick Manufactories.....	1	12	3,870 00	..	..	1	..
Canneries.....	2	370	69,540 00	1	1	..	..
Electric Light Works	2	6	1,500 00	1	..	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories...	3	10	2,287 20	1	1	1	..
Furniture Manufactories.....	1	3	1,579 00	..	..	1	..
Lumber Manufactories...	7	131	29,153 00	4	..	3	..
Machine Shops..... ..	1	3	1,365 00	..	..	1	..
Marine Railways	1	30	13,545 00	..	..	1	..
Ship Builders.....	1	14	8,127 00	..	..	1	..
Whip Manufactories..... ..	1	35	10,080 00	..	..	1	..
Totals.....	21	739	$163,183 70	8	2	11	..

TABLE No. 24.

County Industries—General Summary.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Barrel Manufactories	1	2	$420 00	..	..	1	..
Basket and Crate Manufactories	9	506	83,493 50	5	..	3	1
Bee Box Manufactories	1	2	780 00	..	1	..	..
Bicycle Manufactories	1	600	192,000 00	.	..	1	..
Boiler Manufactories	1	20	10,140 00	1	..	.	..
Breweries	3	92	56,174 00	1	1	1	..
Brick Manufactories	27	469	128,233 40	13	2	12	..
Broom Manufactories	1	3	405 00	..	..	..	1
Brush Manufactories	1	80	26,390 00	1	..	..	..
Building Companies	2	32	18,981 00	2	..	..	..
Can Manufactories	2	205	70,520 00	..	..	2	..
*Canneries	100	9,322	680,285 44	41	9	47	3
Cannery & Brick Manufactories	1	25	1,890 00	1	..	..	..
Carpet Renovators	1	4	624 00	..	.	1	..
Carriage & Wagon Manufactories	53	306	125,632 50	32	5	16	..
Cement Manufactories	2	145	16,905 50	1	..	..	1
Cereal Manufactories	1	4	2,111 20	..	..	..	1
Chair Manufactories	1	12	930 00	..	..	1	..
Cigar Box Manufactories	4	14	4,150 00	1	1	1	1
Cigar Manufactories	19	66	29,112 00	7	2	9	1
Coal Miners and Shippers	12	3,867	2,277,633 74	5	..	6	1
Color Printing Works	1	22	7,656 00	..	..	1	..
Coopers	2	10	2,696 31	1	..	1	..
Cotton Goods Manufactories	6	978	261,400 64	3	..	2	1
Creameries	31	77	26,635 00	13	6	10	2
Distilleries	9	37	8,625 00	6	1	1	1

TABLE No. 24—Continued.

County Industries—General Summary.

Industry.	Number of Industries	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Dredge and Tong Manufactories	4	15	$7,098 00	1	..	3	..
Electrical Goods Manufactories	1	83	26,220 00	1	..	..	..
Electric Light Works	15	76	35,577 59	8	..	5	2
Fertilizer Manufactories	20	375	87,206 90	14	1	5	..
Flint Mills	3	26	7,506 00	1	1	1	..
Flour and Feed Manufactories	170	757	254,962 50	49	26	93	2
Foundries	12	146	71,389 70	5	2	4	1
Furniture Manufactories	9	119	43,631 80	5	2	2	..
Gas Light Works	4	17	10,169 76	2	..	2	..
Gas and Electric Light Works	2	18	10,935 00	1	.	1	..
Glass Etching Works	1	25	8,205 60	1	..	..	..
Glass Manufactories	3	343	167,744 50	1	..	2	..
Glove Manufactories	3	95	22,188 00	2	..	1	..
Granite Works	5	329	192,660 00	4	1	..	..
Grist and Saw Mills	23	101	18,159 00	8	5	10	..
Hosiery Manufactories	2	151	29 144 00	..	1	1	..
Hosiery & Cotton Manufactories	1	225	74,100 00	..	..	1	..
Ice Manufactories	12	120	33,281 40	8	1	2	1
Insulator Pin & Bracket Works	1	15	4,747 20	1	..	..	..
Iron and Steel Shafting Works	1	64	36,582 00	1	..	..	..
Iron and Wire Fencing Works	1	6	1,800 00	1	..	..	..
Jelly and Soap Manufactories	1	3	780 00	1	..	..	..
Kindling Wood Manufactories	2	63	15,850 50	1	..	1	..
Lime Manufactories	7	178	61,020 40	3	2	2	..
Lumber Manufactories	147	2,139	691,183 60	57	28	62	..
Machine Shops	10	49	22,767 70	4	..	4	2

Marble and Granite Works	20	224	97,503 90	7	1	12	..
Marine Railways	5	93	31,756 50	..	2	3	..
Mattress Manufactories	4	26	10,582 00	2	..	1	1
Medicine (Prop.) Manufactories	1	8	4.056 00	1	..	..	..
Metal Cornice Works	1	5	2,308 00	1	..	..	..
Milling and Barrel Factories	1	45	16,926 00	1	..	..	..
Mineral Paint Manufactories	1	2	900 00	..	..	..	1
Oil Works	1	10	6,458 40	..	..	1	..
Organ Manufactories	1	65	36,348 00	1	..	.	..
Oyster Packers	43	2,662	375,317 00	11	9	21	2
Paper Manufactories	15	1,172	557,810 70	10	..	5	..
Paper Bag and Box Manufactor's.	2	62	19,492 00	1	1	..	..
Postal Card Manufactories	1	36	15,508 00	..	..	1	..
Pottery Manufactories	2	2	573 00	..	2	..	..
Printing Ink Manufactories	2	13	4,424 00	1	1	..	..
Pump Manufactories	1	10	4,446 00	1	..	..	..
Razor Strop Manufactories	1	10	2,340 00	1	..	..	..
Red Lead Manufactories	1	5	1,880 00	1	..	..	..
Railroad Repair Shops	4	594	287.510 40	2	..	2	..
Railway Companies	1	30	14,601 60	1	..	..	..
Sail Makers	5	27	13,225 00	3	..	2	..
Sand Miners and Shippers	2	73	22,431 60	2	..	..	..
Silk Ribbon Manufactories	1	110	42,900 00	..	1	..	..
Ship and Boat Builders	9	162	53.389 50	3	..	6	..
Shirt Manufactories	17	1,250	250,977 30	9	..	2	6
Shirt Manufactor's & Canneries	1	100	21,062 50	1	..	..	..
Shoe Manufactories	2	180	61,200 00	1	..	.	1
Shutter Fastener Manufactor's	1	10	3,744 00	..	..	1	..
Slate Quarries	2	58	17,360 00	..	..	1	1
Soap Manufactories	2	5	2,574 00	1	1	..	..
Soapstone Manufactories	1	3	585 00	..	..	1	..
Spoke Manufactories	1	100	35,620 00	1	..	..	..
Stave Manufactories	1	150	60,138 00	1	..	..	..
Steel and Tin Plate Manufactor's.	1	350	267,243 60	1	..	..	..
Stone Quarries	3	31	8,175 00	1	1	1	..
Strawboard Manufactories	1	55	17,457 00	..	..	1	..

TABLE No. 24—Concluded.

County Industries—General Summary.

Industry.	Number of Industries.	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Amount Wages Paid.	Number of Industries Reporting Increase.	Number of Industries Reporting Decrease.	Number of Industries Reporting No Change.	New Industries.
Table Manufactories	1	104	$38,532 00	..	..	1	..
Tanneries	12	300	113,228 00	3	5	4	..
Terrapin and Crab Packers	6	187	25,184 00	1	1	4	..
Tobacco Manufactories	1	2	624 00	1	..	..	..
Transfer Companies	1	60	24,076 76	1	..	..	..
Underwear Manufactories	1	175	51,714 00	1	..	..	..
Water Supply Works	6	29	10,936 00	3	..	3	..
Wheel Manufactories	1	30	10,296 00	1	..	..	..
Whip Manufactories	1	35	10,080 00	..	..	1	..
Woolen Manufactories	3	459	106,675 00	1	1	1	..
Wool and Hide Manufactories	1	35	19,503 90	1	..	..	..
Totals	944	31,592	$8,748,439 04	393	124	393	34

* R. L. Fitzgerald, canner, Somerset County, is credited with the employment of 9 hands. Should read 90.

COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

INCORPORATIONS.

TABLE A.

Showing the Incorporations of Allegany County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Allegany Building, Loan & Savings Co.	Cumberland.	November 10, 1894.	$2,000,000 00
Allegany Cemetery Co.	Cumberland.	February 15, 1895.	1,000 00
Allegany Furniture Co.	Cumberland.	February 11, 1890.	15,000 00
Allegany Grove Camp-Meeting Co.	Cumberland.	June 1, 1888.	5,000 00
Allegany Leather Co.	Barton.	May 20, 1897.	10,000 00
American Coal Co.	Allegany County.	December, 1854.	1,500,000 00
Barton & George's Creek Valley Coal Co.	Allegany County.	.....	100,000 00
Black, Sheridan, Wilson Co	Allegany County.	———, 1891.	300,000 00
Borden Mining Co.	Allegany County.	December, 1846.	300,000 00
Cecil Shoe Co	Cumberland.	October 26, 1895.	50,000 00
Citizens' National Bank	Frostburg.	June 12, 1893.	50,000 00
Clark, James Distilling Co.	Cumberland.	July 1, 1895.	100,000 00
Coal, Iron & Oil Co	Allegany County.	.....	50,000 00
Co operative Store.	Eckhart.	November 21, 1895.	15,000 00
Consolidation Coal Co. of Md	Frostburg.	May, 1864.	10,250,000 00
Cumberland Brewing Co.	Cumberland.	January 11, 1890.	50,000 00
Cumberland Building Co.	Cumberland.	———, 1891.	20,000 00
Cumberland Cereal Co.	Cumberland.	February 8, 1898.	20,000 00
Cumberland Door & Sash Co	Cumberland.	January 22, 1897.	30,000 00
Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co.	Cumberland.	July 22, 1898.	75,000 00
Cumberland Electric Railway Co	Cumberland.	August 22, 1890.	100,000 00
Cumberland & Frostburg Electric Passenger Railway Co.	Allegany County.	February 28, 1898.	50,000 00
Cumberland Gas Light Co.	Cumberland.	———, 1854.	100,000 00
Cumberland Glass Co.	Cumberland.	January 27, 1883.	15,000 00
Cumberland Hydraulic Cement & Manufacturing Co.	Cumberland	January 26, 1872.	200,000 00
Cumberland Ice Manufacturing Co.	Cumberland.	January 20, 1892.	30,000 00
Cumberland Improvement Co.	Cumberland.	July 14, 1898.	20,000 00
Cumberland Improvement & Investment Co.	Cumberland.	May 1, 1890.	100,000 00

Cumberland Iron & Steel Shafting Co	Cumberland.	August 23, 1892.	100,000 00
Cumberland Land Co	Cumberland.	March, 1898.	5,000 00
Cumberland Loan & Savings Association	Cumberland.	September 23, 1890.	520,000 00
Cumberland Milling Co	Cumberland.	December 11, 1883.	40,000 00
Cumberland Paper Co	Cumberland.	December 29, 1892.	100,000 00
Cumberland & Potomac Cement Co	Cumberland.	April 14, 1891.	50,000 00
Cumberland Steel & Tin Plate Mill	Cumberland.	April 7, 1892.	150,000 00
Daily News Co	Cumberland.	November 6, 1890.	10,000 00
Dougherty Co	Cumberland.	December 29, 1896.	50,000 00
Edison Electric Illuminating Co	Cumberland	February 7, 1884.	312,000 00
Eighth German Building Association	Cumberland.	October 1, 1895.	312,000 00
Equitable Savings & Loan Society	Frostburg.	March 25, 1891.	250,000 00
First National Bank	Cumberland.	May, 1864	100,000 00
First National Bank	Frostburg.	——, 1879.	50,000 00
Forum Publishing Co	Frostburg.	April 27, 1898.	15,000 00
Frostburg Gas & Electric Light Co	Frostburg.	May 24, 1890.	25,000 00
Frostburg Illuminating & Manufacturing Co	Frostburg.	April 9, 1898.	10,000 00
Frostburg & Lonaconing Electric Passenger Railway Co	Allegany County.	February 28, 1898.	50,000 00
Frostburg Mining Co	Frostburg.	.....	1,000,000 00
George's Creek Coal & Iron Co	Lonaconing.	——, 1836.	1,100,000 00
German Savings Bank	Cumberland.	April 11, 1895.	25,000 00
Grant, Cadden Co	Mt. Savage.	July 25, 1898.	4,000 00
Greenwalt Co	Cumberland.	——, 1893.	75,000 00
Hazon Tanning Co	Allegany County.	——, 1894.	15,000 00
Hitchins Bros	Frostburg.	February 5, 1891.	50,000 00
Humbird Land & Improvement Co	Cumberland.	April 13, 1891.	100,000 00
Independent Publishing Co	Cumberland.	January 22, 1898.	6,000 00
Jenvey, Briggs & Co.	Cumberland.	August 19, 1896.	5,000 00
Johnson, R. D. Milling Co	Cumberland.	March 12, 1883.	80,000 00
Kenneweg Co	Cumberland.	December, 1893.	100,000 00
Laing, Long & Oliver Co.	Cumberland.	February 10, 1893.	25,000 00
Landwehr, Wheeler Lumber Co	Cumberland.	July 20, 1897.	10,000 00
Lonaconing Co-operative Store	Lonaconing.	March 26, 1874,	15,000 00
Lonaconing Electric Light Co	Lonaconing.	February 21, 1891.	15,000 00
Lonaconing Savings Bank	Lonaconing.	June 19, 1889.	20,000 00
Lonaconing Water Co	Lonaconing.	December, 1891.	25,000 00

TABLE A—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Allegany County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Lonaconing & Westernport Electric Passenger Railway Co	Allegany County.	February 28, 1898.	$50,000 00
Maryland Coal Co	Lonaconing.	.....	200,000 00
Miners & Merchants' Bank	Lonaconing.	July 9, 1897.	50,000 00
Mt. Savage Enamelled Brick Co	Mt. Savage.	November 18, 1895.	75,000 00
New Central Coal Co	Lonaconing.	——, 1865.	1,000,000 00
New York Mining Co	Allegany County.	——, 1844.	1,500,000 00
Orrick, J. C. & Son Co	Cumberland.	February 2, 1887.	150,000 00
Payne Spring Tanning Co	Cumberland.	October 6, 1888.	20,000 00
Pearce, G. E Drug Co	Frostburg.	——, 1895.	12,000 00
Potomac Coal Co.	Barton	——, 1863.	100,000 00
Queen City Brick & Tile Co	Cumberland.	December 4, 1897.	15,000 00
Queen City Glass Co.	Cumberland.	April 23, 1889.	15,000 00
Real Estate & Building Co	Cumberland.	May 14, 1890.	50,000 00
Rohrer, L. D. Co	Cumberlund.	January 10, 1898.	60,000 00
Second National Bank	Cumberland.	——, 1865.	100,000 00
Seventh German Building Association	Cumberland.	December 4, 1891.	260,000 00
Shaffer, H. B. Co	Frostburg.	——, 1897.	20,000 00
South Cumberland Railway Co.	Cumberland.	March 25, 1898.	500 00
South Cumberland Supply Co	Cumberland.	December 6, 1898.	2,000 00
Times Publishing Co	Cumberland.	January 11, 1890.	20,000 00
Third National Bank	Cumberland.	March 25, 1879.	100,000 00
Union Mining Co (Fire Brick)	Mt. Savage.	——, 1841.	1,500,000 00
Williams, J. B Co	Frostburg.	——, 1897.	7 500 00
Wills Mountain Improvement Co	Cumberland.	August 9, 1897.	20,000 00
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co	Luke.	October 13, 1897.	1,500,000 00

TABLE A—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Allegany County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	6	$450,000 00
Banks, Savings	2	45,000 00
Brick Companies	2	90,000 00
Building Companies	1	20,000 00
Building, Loan and Savings Companies	5	3,342,000 00
Camp-Meeting Companies	1	5,000 00
Cement Manufacturing Companies	2	250,000 00
Cemetery Companies	1	1,000 00
Cereal Companies	1	20,000 00
Coal Companies	8	14,550,000 00
Distilling and Brewing Companies	2	150,000 00
Door and Sash Companies	1	30,000 00
Drug Companies	1	12,000 00
Electric Illuminating Companies	3	337,000 00
Electric Railway Companies	5	250,500 00
Furniture Companies	1	15,000 00
Gas Light Companies	2	125,000 00
Glass Companies	2	30,000 00
Ice Manufacturing Companies	1	30,000 00
Iron and Oil Companies	1	50,000 00
Iron and Steel Companies	1	100,000 00
Land and Improvement Companies	5	245,000 00
Leather Companies	1	10,000 00
Lumber Companies	1	10,000 00
Milling Companies	2	120,000 00
Mining Companies	4	4,300,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	11	554,500 00
Publishing Companies	4	41,500 00
Pulp and Paper Companies	2	1,600,000 00
Real Estate and Building Companies	1	50,000 00
Shoe Companies	1	50,000 00
Store Companies	4	107,000 00
Tanning Companies	2	35,000 00
Tin Plate Mills	1	150,000 00
Water Companies	1	25,000 00
Totals	89	$27,202,000 00

TABLE B.

Showing the Incorporations of Anne Arundel County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Annapolis Agricultural & Driving Association	Annapolis.	September 25, 1895.	$5,000 00
Annapolis Bath Co	Annapolis	July 31, 1868.	1,100 00
Annapolis, Brighton Beach & Bay Ridge Railway Co	Annapolis.	October 11, 1894.	25,000 00
Annapolis Cemetery Co	Annapolis.	April 25, 1891.	5,000 00
Annapolis Gas & Electric Light Co	Annapolis.	December 9, 1890.	100,000 00
Annapolis Glass Co	Annapolis.	May 12, 1885.	3,000 00
Annapolis High-Grade Brick Co	Anne Arundel County.	April 15, 1896.	30,000 00
Annapolis Opera House Association	Annapolis.	June 8, 1885.	10,000 00
Annapolis Water Co	Annapolis	.....	100,000 00
Anne Arundel Immigration Association	Annapolis.	July 20, 1896.	500 00
Anne Arundel Lime Co. of Beard's Creek	Davidsonville.	June 24, 1884.	2,000 00
Bay Ridge Co	Anne Arundel County.	February 10, 1886.	500,000 00
Bay Ridge Improvement Co	Anne Arundel County.	May 18, 1893.	200,000 00
Brooklyn Building Association No. 2	Brooklyn.	October 19, 1871.	125,000 00
Brooklyn & Curtis Bay Light and Water Co	Anne Arundel County.	March 8, 1892.	25,000 00
Centralia Hall Co	Annapolis Junction.	May 18, 1876.	2,000 00
Chesapeake Building & Loan Co	Annapolis.	July 20, 1893.	25,000 00
City Cemetery Co	Annapolis.	June 20, 1894.	3,000 00
City Hotel Co	Annapolis.	May 22, 1869.	100,000 00
Curtis Bay Brass & Metal Works	South Baltimore.	October 11, 1893.	10,000 00
Curtis Bay Land & Improvement Co	Anne Arundel County.	July 28, 1892.	30,000 00
East Brooklyn Box Co	East Brooklyn.	April 13, 1897.	10,000 00
East Brooklyn Permanent Building Association	East Brooklyn.	February 26, 1897.	200,000 00
Fair Association	Anne Arundel Co.	July 17, 1888.	5,000 00
Glen Burnie Hall Association	Glen Burnie.	February 5, 1895.	2,500 00
Glen Burnie Savings & Loan Association	Glen Burnie.	May 10, 1896.	50,000 00
Home Building & Loan Association	Annapolis.	February 20, 1891.	50,000 00
Iglehart Maryland Land, Improvement, Mfg. & Mdse. Co	Igleharts.	February 27, 1890.	200,000 00

Joint Stock Oyster Planting, Packing & Canning Co	Annapolis.	May 27, 1879.	25,000 00
Loan & Security Co	Annapolis.	February 17, 1892.	5,000 00
Marley Brick & Clay Co	Anne Arundel County.	March 25 1896.	50,000 00
Maryland Bolt & Nut Co	Baltimore City P. O.	June 16, 1891.	100,000 00
Maryland Co	Anne Arundel County.	October 25, 1893.	300,000 00
Maple Hill Cemetery Co	Annapolis.	July 6, 1896.	3,000 00
Masonic Building Association	Annapolis.	March 11, 1893.	*120,000 00
Music Hall Association	Annapolis.	July 21, 1874.	25,000 00
Mutual Building Association	Annapolis.	June 22, 1868.	125,000 00
Patuxent Agricultural & Driving Association	Patuxent.	June 15, 1897.	2,000 00
People's Building & Loan Association	Annapolis.	September 20, 1873.	†125,000 00
People's Gas, Fuel & Light Co.	Annapolis.	December 4, 1880.	100,000 00
Ryan-McDonald Manufacturing Co	Baltimore City P. O.	November 3, 1890.	125,000 00
Rock Creek Steamboat Co	Jacobsville.	March 1, 1895.	13,250 00
Severn Brick Co	Anne Arundel County.	March 18, 1893.	15,000 00
Severn Glass Works Co	Eastport.	July 23, 1897.	25,000 00
Severn Side Land & Improvement Co	Round Bay.	February 11, 1889.	10,000 00
South Baltimore Car Works	Curtis Bay.	February 9, 1887.	300,000 00
South Baltimore Foundry	South Baltimore.	April 10, 1890.	50,000 00
South Baltimore Harbor & Improvement Co	Curtis Creek.	June 13, 1882.	5,000,000 00
South Baltimore Perpetual Building & Loan Association	South Baltimore.	September 23, 1891.	130,000 00
South Baltimore Rolling Mills	Anne Arundel County.	January 4, 1893.	100,000 00
St. John's College Athletic Field Improvement Co	Annapolis.	October 21, 1890.	500 00
Turnpike, Plank Road & Railway and Bridge Co	Anne Arundel County.	March 23, 1892.	25,000 00
Young Men's Joint Stock Association	Anne Arundel County.	December 8, 1897.	‡10,000 00

* Not to exceed $120,000. † Not to exceed $125,000. ‡ Not to exceed $10,000.

TABLE B—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Anne Arundel County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Agricultural and Driving Associations	2	$7,000 00
Bath Companies	1	1,100 00
Bolt and Nut Companies	1	100,000 00
Box Companies	1	10,000 00
Brass and Metal Works	1	10,000 00
Brick Companies	3	95,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	9	850,000 00
Canning Companies	1	25,000 00
Car Works	1	300,000 00
Cemetery Companies	3	11,000 00
Fair Associations	1	5,000 00
Foundries	1	50,000 00
Gas and Electric Light Companies	2	200,000 00
Glass Companies	2	28,000 00
Hall Companies	3	29,500 00
Hotel Companies	1	100,000 00
Immigration Associations	1	500 00
Improvement Companies	6	5,440,500 00
Joint Stock Associations	1	10,000 00
Lime Companies	1	2,000 00
Loan and Security Companies	1	5,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	1	125,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	2	800,000 00
Opera House Associations	1	10,000 00
Railway Companies	2	50,000 00
Rolling Mills	1	100,000 00
Steamboat Companies	1	13,250 00
Water Companies	2	125,000 00
Totals	53	$8,502,850 00

TABLE C.

Showing the Incorporations of Baltimore County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
American Rapid Telegraph Co.	New York City.	April 6, 1880.	$3,000,000 00
American Sterilized Food Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore City.	March 25, 1895.	3,000 00
American Towing & Lighting Co of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 7, 1891.	50,000 00
Arlington Loan & Savings Association of Baltimore County	Arlington.	September 27, 1887.	260,000 00
Argus Printing & Publishing Co. of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	October 5, 1891.	5,000 00
Asbestos Canning Co. of Baltimore County	Hebbville.	May 23, 1893.	3,000 00
Back River Neck Turnpike Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 11, 1885.	10,000 00
Baker-Whiteley Coal Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 3, 1887.	500,000 00
Baltimore & Harford County Telephone Co of Balto. County	Reckord.	September 22, 1898.	3,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co of Baltimore County	Baltimore City.	November 9, 1885.	100,000 00
Baltimore Ceramic Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 18, 1899.	6,000 00
Baltimore County Democrat Printing & Pub. Co. of Balto. Co.	Towson.	March 25, 1895	5,000 00
Baltimore County Electric Construction Co. of Balto. County	Baltimore County.	October 13, 1891.	75,000 00
Baltimore County French Coach Horse Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 19, 1898.	3,000 00
Baltimore County Hedge & Wire Fence Co. of Baltimore County.	Towson.	February 15, 1889.	30,000 00
Baltimore County Industrial Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 4, 1894.	2,000 00
Baltimore Metal Storage Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 4, 1893.	100,000 00
Baltimore Stock Yard Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 8, 1880.	800,000 00
Baltimore United Oil Co. of Baltimore County	Canton.	December 13, 1887.	600,000 00
Bay View Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	July 12, 1892.	50,000 00
Beaver Dam Marble Co. of Baltimore County	Cockeysville.	October 7, 1878.	100,000 00
Belleview Land Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 25, 1898.	25,000 00
Belvidere Park Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 12, 1897.	50,000 00
Belt Land Co of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	October 24, 1883.	260,000 00
Calverton Perpetual Building, Savings & Loan Asso. of Balto. Co.	Baltimore County.	March 10, 1887.	312,000 00
Canton Distilleries Co. of Baltimore County	Canton.	November 21, 1898.	60,000 00
Canton Electric Power & Light Co. of Baltimore County	Canton.	December 26, 1888.	50,000 00
Canton Mannærchor	Canton.	August 16, 1887.	500 00

TABLE C—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Baltimore County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Canton Pleasure Resort of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	Feburary 18, 1889.	$1,500 00
Catonsville Casino Club of Baltimore County.	Catonsville.	October 25, 1887.	4,000 00
Catonsville Casino Co. of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	October 4, 1892.	35,000 00
Catonsville Co-Operative Association of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	September 5, 1890.	2,500 00
Catonsville Ice, Light & Power Co. of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	February 9, 1897.	100,000 00
Catonsville Improvement Co. of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	June 1, 1894.	25,000 00
Catonsville Loan & Savings Association of Baltimore County	Catonsville	March 11, 1887.	260,000 00
Catonsville Permanent Building & Loan Asso. of Balto. Co.	Catonsville.	May 14, 1890.	250,000 00
Carr-Lowrey Glass Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	April 1, 1889.	50,000 00
Carroll Woolen Mills of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	November 25, 1890.	10,000 00
Centennial Grange No 161, Patrons of Husbandry, of Balto. Co.	Towson.	October 7, 1891.	5,000 00
Chase Building & Savings Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 19, 1895.	50,000 00
Chesapeake Electric & Water Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	July 13, 1896.	100,000 00
Chesapeake Water Co. of Baltimore County.	Baltimore County.	March 8, 1894.	50,000 00
City & Suburban Mutual Gaslight Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 5, 1883.	100,000 00
Clinton Athletic Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	April 13, 1895.	1 500 00
Cockeysville Perpetual Building & Savings Asso. of Balto. Co.	Cockeysville.	June 5, 1874.	104,000 00
Cockeysville Perpetual Building & Savings Asso. of Balto. Co.	Cockeysville.	January 19, 1891.	520,000 00
Consumers Water and Illuminating Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	September 23, 1887.	200,000 00
Canton Oil Refining Co. of Baltimore City	Lower Canton.	August 19, 1893.	25,000 00
Country Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 30, 1891.	10,000 00
Cowenton Institution of Baltimore County	Cowenton.	September 29, 1891.	2,000 00
Cowenton Permanent Building Asso. No. 1 of Baltimore County.	Cowenton.	February 23, 1888.	100,000 00
Crown Cement Lime and Brick Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 5, 1897.	10,000 00
Domestic Hosiery Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	September 17, 1896.	15,000 00
Druid Brick Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 2, 1894.	40,000 00
Druid Mills Manufacturing Company of Baltimore County	Woodberry.	December 30, 1886.	500,000 00
Dulaney's Valley & Sweet Air Turnpike Co	Baltimore County.	June 17, 1874.	15,000 00

Eastern Avenue Turnpike Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 25, 1891.	10,000 00
Eden Construction Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 15, 1892.	60,000 00
Eden Construction Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	December 7, 1892.	60,000 00
Electric Park and Exhibition Co. of Baltimore County	Arlington.	February 8, 1896.	100,000 00
Elkridge Fox Hunting Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	June 23, 1888.	10,000 00
Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	October 1, 1881.	50,000 00
Equitable Electric Light Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	September 30, 1895.	50,000 00
Excelsior Target Co. of Baltimore County	Highlandtown.	March 25, 1895.	100,000 00
Fairmount Pleasure Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	June 1, 1891.	1,500 00
Felber Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	October 28, 1890.	10,000 00
Filston Farm of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	October 2, 1894.	150,000 00
Fork Permanent Land and Building Asso. of Baltimore County	Fork.	February 10, 1887.	100,000 00
Franklin Building Association No. 2 of Baltimore County	Franklintown.	September 30, 1874.	$100,000 00
Franklin Homestead & Loan Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 14, 1877.	100,000 00
Franklin Homestead Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 13, 1886.	130,000 00
Franklin Permanent Building Association of Baltimore County	Reisterstown.	January 30, 1877.	150,000 00
Gamzee Glaciarium Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	September 9, 1881.	5,000,000 00
Gamzee Zero Motor Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	April 13, 1881.	5,000,000 00
Carrison Lane Bldg. & Savings Asso. No. 1 of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 12, 1885.	200,000 00
Germania Permanent Loan & Savings Asso. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 22, 1890.	416,000 00
German Landwehr Beneficial Association of Baltimore County	Canton.	August 8, 1888	500 00
Germantown Building Association No. 2 of Baltimore County	Germantown.	November 9, 1879.	100,000 00
Glen Morris Flint Co. of Baltimore County	Glen Morris.	March 21, 1892.	3,000 00
Glen Morris Glyndon Supply Co. of Baltimore County	Glen Morris.	January 16, 1899.	30,000 00
Glyndon Permanent Building Association of Baltimore County	Glyndon.	April 2, 1887.	150,000 00
Golden Eagle Hall Co. of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	March 30, 1898.	4,000 00
Golden Ring Building Association No. 1 of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 16, 1888.	40,000 00
Golden Ring Permanent Land & Loan Asso. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 31, 1893.	130,000 00
Govans Permanent Building Association of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	December 11, 1897.	390,000 00
Govanstown Land, Loan & Building Asso. of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	May 10, 1890.	260,000 00
Govanstown Perpetual Building Asso. of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	May 20, 1883.	260,000 00
Govanstown Union Beneficial & Stock Asso. of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	November 9, 1891.	2,500 00
Govanstown Water & Electric Light Co. of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	April 22, 1896.	50,000 00
Great Eastern Bldg. Asso. of Highlandtown, Baltimore County	Highlandtown.	January 22, 1895.	520,000 00
Green Spring Valley Improvement Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 15, 1891.	100,000 00
Green Spring Valley Hunt Club Bldg. Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 18, 1897.	6,000 00

TABLE C—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Baltimore County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Guilford & Watersville Granite Company of Baltimore County..	Baltimore County.	June 25, 1889.	$60,000 00
Gunpowder Permanent Bldg. Asssociation of Baltimore County..	Baltimore County.	May 21, 1890.	200,000 00
Gwynns' Falls Railway Co. of Baltimore County	Wetherdsville.	May 1, 1895.	30,000 00
Halethorpe Building & Loan Association of Baltimore County..	Halethorpe.	September 5, 1893.	130,000 00
Halethorpe Progressive Association of Baltimore County.....	Halethorpe.	January 26, 1897.	3,000 00
Harrisonville Loan Association of Baltimore County...	Harrisonville.	May 26, 1896.	5,000 00
Hebbville Building Association No. 1 of Baltimore County.....	Hebbville.	April 9, 1889.	50,000 00
Highlandtown Loan & Savings Asso. No. 1 of Baltimore County..	Highlandtown.	November 21, 1888.	10,000 00
Highlandtown Loan & Savings Asso. No. 2 of Baltimore County..	Highlandtown.	May 10, 1890.	208,000 00
Highlandtown Park Hotel Co. of Baltimore County.....	Baltimore County.	September 4, 1880.	150,000 00
Highlandtown Well Digging Co. of Baltimore County.....	Baltimore County.	June 16, 1898.	500 00
Home Perman't Mutual Land & Bldg. Asso. of Baltimore County.	Towson.	September 4, 1874.	450,000 00
Ideal Lime & Stone Co. of Baltimore County	Texas.	May 11, 1888.	50,000 00
Improvement Association of St. Denis of Baltimore County. ...	St. Denis.	April 5. 1897.	100 00
James McGinnis Co. of Baltimore County.....	Baltimore County.	June 30, 1898.	5,000 00
Lake Avenue Land Co. of Baltimore County..... .	Govanstown.	February 28, 1891.	15,000 00
Lauraville Hall & Land Co. of Baltimore County.....	Lauraville.	June 5, 1896.	5,000 00
Lauraville Permanent Loan Association of Baltimore County...	Lauraville.	August 27, 1889.	100,000 00
Long Green Permanent Loan & Bldg. Asso. of Baltimore Count...	Baltimore County.	December 31, 1896.	100,000 00
Loreley City Supply Co. of Baltimore County.....	Loreley City.	February 10, 1891.	10,000 00
Lutherville Hall Company of Baltimore County....	Lutherville.	July 22, 1882.	1,000 00
Lutherville Lyceum of Baltimore County.	Lutherville.	October 12, 1887.	2,000 00
Lutherville Nursery and Florist Co. of Baltimore County.....	Lutherville.	July 15, 1889.	50,000 00
L. Winand Brothers Co. of Baltimore County.....	Baltimore County.	January 23, 1899.	30,000 00
Lyceum of Catonsville, Baltimore County.....	Catonsville.	November 27, 1877.	3,500 00
Lystra Mineral Water Co. of Baltimore County.....	Baltimore County.	May 5, 1891.	100,000 00
Malone Distilling Company of Baltimore County...	Baltimore County.	January 7, 1895.	40,000 00
Manor Lumber Co. of Baltimore County.....	Corbett.	March 8, 1899.	8,000 00

Maryland Broom Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	August 7, 1894.	15,000 00
Maryland Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	December 16, 1891.	50,000 00
Maryland Driving Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 30, 1896.	10,000 00
Maryland Glass Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	April 4, 1892.	50,000 00
Maryland Green Stone Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore City.	February 10, 1891.	60,000 00
Maryland Marble, Lime and Improvement Co. of Baltimore Co	Baltimore County.	July 23, 1890.	50,000 00
Maryland Steel Co. of Baltimore County	Sparrows' Point.	June 27, 1891.	1,000,000 00
Maryland Stone and Improvement Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 2, 1895.	10,000 00
Meridiths, Ford & Jarrettsville Turnpike Co. of Baltimore and Harford Counties	Baltimore County.	November 12, 1877.	7,000 00
Montebello Building and Loan Asso. of Baltimore County.	Baltimore County.	September 2, 1886.	260,000 00
Mount Royal Land, Loan and Improvement Co. of Balto. Co	Baltimore County.	February 29, 1888.	400,000 00
Mount Washington Club of Baltimore County	Mount Washington.	November 26, 1898.	3,000 00
Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Co. of Balto. Co	Mount Washington.	July 12, 1892.	50,000 00
Mount Washington Hall Association of Baltimore County	Mount Washington.	August 9, 1882.	6,000 00
Mount Washington Permanent Building & Loan Association of Baltimore County	Mount Washington.	August 12, 1888.	130,000 00
Mount Washington Water Works Co. of Baltimore County	Mount Washington.	May 25, 1898.	25,000 00
Mount Washington Water Works Co. of Baltimore County	Mount Washington.	November 18, 1898.	25,000 00
Mount Winans Building, Loan & Savings Asso. of Balto. Co	Mount Winans.	December 22, 1888.	100,000 00
Mutual Building Association of Granite, Baltimore County	Granite.	March 20, 1889.	50,000 00
Mutual Building Association of Granite and Baltimore County	Granite.	June 11, 1892.	50,000 00
National Cycle Athletic Association of Baltimore County	Towson.	November 5, 1892.	30,000 00
National Mining & Milling Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 21, 1894.	200,000 00
Nitrogene Co of Baltimore County	St. Helena.	March 7, 1896.	30,000 00
Norman Broom & Brush Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 6, 1897.	10,000 00
North Point Construction Co of Baltimore County	Sparrows Point.	May 19, 1896.	5,000 00
North Star Iron Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 26, 1890.	5,000,000 00
North Star Land & Improvement Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 19, 1890.	250,000 00
Orient Distilling Co. of Baltimore County	Canton.	July 26, 1892.	175,000 00
Orangeville Permanent Building Association of Baltimore Co	Orangeville.	September 6, 1892.	260,000 00
Paper Mills Building Association	Baltimore County.	April 2, 1874.	30,000 00
Parks Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	December 20, 1894.	10,000 00
Parkton Lumber Co. of Baltimore County	Parkton.	October 18, 1895.	8,000 00
Patapsco Building Association	Baltimore County.	July 9, 1874.	8,000 00
Patapsco Building, Loan & Savings Association of Balto. Co	Baltimore County.	June 5, 1885.	100,000 00

TABLE C—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Baltimore County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Patapsco Steamboat Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 25, 1897.	$25,000 00
P. Dougherty Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 13, 1895.	30,000 00
Peoples Building & Loan Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 27, 1888.	100,000 00
People's Savings Institution of Baltimore County	Govanstown.	December 4, 1875.	13,000 00
Perry Hall Building & Loan Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 7, 1895.	100,000 00
Phono Multiplex Telegraph Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	September 1, 1888.	1,000,000 00
Pikesville Building & Loan Association of Baltimore County	Pikesville	June 1, 1894.	260,000 00
Pikesville, Reisterst'n & Glyndon Elec. Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 16, 1897.	25,000 00
Pioneer Ritler Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	April 29, 1890.	4,000 00
Planter's Point Ducking Club of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	October 13, 1892.	4,000 00
Pleasant Hill Perpetual Building Asso. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 7, 1875.	200,000 00
Point Breeze Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 19, 1896.	3,000 00
Pope, Cole & Co.	Canton.	November 2, 1878.	100,000 00
Price Lime Co. of Baltimore County	Texas	November 28, 1892.	10,000 00
Price Patent Co of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	July 9, 1886.	1,000 00
Prospect Hill Cemetery Co. of Baltimore County	Towson.	December 2, 1891.	5,000 00
Quarry & Stone Crushing Co of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	September 23, 1890.	4,000 00
Randallstown Building Association of Baltimore County	Randallstown.	August 18, 1874.	100,000 00
Randallstown Building Association of Baltimore County	Randallstown.	June 29, 1876.	100,000 00
Randallstown Hall Association of Baltimore County	Randallstown.	May 30, 1881.	3,000 00
Rayville Improvement Association of Baltimore County	Rayville.	December 14, 1897.	1,200 00
Real Estate Improvement Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	October 30, 1889	1,500,000 00
Reisterstown Building Association No. 2 of Baltimore County	Reisterstown.	September 29, 1875.	25,000 00
Riverview Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	February 10, 1897.	60,000 00
Riverview Turnpike Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 22, 1887.	10,000 00
Robert Stewart Distilling Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 13, 1894.	125,000 00
Rockland Bleach & Dye Works Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 27, 1887.	50,000 00
Rosedale Building Association No. 1 of Baltimore County	Rosedale.	January 5, 1892.	200,000 00

Ruxton Floral and Nursery Co of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	October 12, 1895.	10,000 00
Search Soap Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 12, 1888.	20,000 00
Shirley Hall Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	July 28, 1880.	1,200 00
Sparrows' Point Store Co. of Baltimore County	Sparrows' Point.	July 30, 1887.	50,000 00
Stoneton Stud of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	April 10, 1888.	20,000 00
Strontia Mineral Spring Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	August 19, 1888.	300,000 00
Stemmer's Run Bldg. Association No. 2 of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	November 9, 1882.	40,000 00
St. Timothy's School Co. of Baltimore County	Catonsville.	September 15, 1892.	40,000 00
Suburban Coal & Lumber Co. of Baltimore County	Towson.	November 16, 1894.	7,000 00
Suburban Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 5, 1894	30,000 00
Suburban Investment Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	September 17, 1896.	10,000 00
Suburban Lumber Co. of Baltimore County	Roland Park.	February 3, 1897.	5,000 00
Sudbrook Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 18, 1889.	75,000 00
Sweet Air Permanent Bldg. & Loan Asso. of Baltimore County	Sweet Air.	February 23, 1897.	50,000 00
Sycamore Grove Company of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	January 27, 1896.	2,000 00
Temple Association of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 20, 1880.	50,000 00
The Agricultural Society of Baltimore County	Timonium.	October 17, 1878.	10,000 00
The Baltimore County Gas Light Co	Baltimore City.	July 27, 1881.	50,000 00
The Calverton Stock Yard Co of Baltimore County	Calverton.	January 17, 1881.	300,000 00
The Chemical Co. of Baltimore County	Canton.	October 23, 1878.	100,000 00
The D. W. Gray Co. of Baltimore County	Glyndon.	November 9, 1898.	10,000 00
The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	August 19, 1881.	50,000 00
The Hay Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	May 8, 1882.	50,000 00
Thistle Mills Co. of Baltimore County	Thistle Mills.	October 31, 1891.	120,000 00
Towson Lumber and Coal Co. of Baltimore County	Towson.	September 30, 1891.	3,000 00
Towson Real Estate Company of Baltimore County	Towson.	August 5, 1898.	5,000 00
Trust Deposit, Loan, Security, Guarantee Ins. Co. of Balto. Co.	Towson.	February 25, 1890.	100,000 00
Tuxedo & Embla Parks Water & Electric Light Co. of Balto. Co.	Baltimore County.	July 7, 1898.	25 000 00
Union Stock Yard Co. of Baltimore County	Claremont.	January 27, 1891.	800,000 00
Upper Falls Building Association of Baltimore County	Upper Falls.	April 3, 1890.	100,000 00
Upper Falls Casino Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	March 24, 1896.	3,000 00
Vernon Mining Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore City.	October 30, 1882.	500,000 00
Virginia Hunting Horse Co. of Baltimore County	Baltimore County.	June 28, 1898.	5,000 00
Warren Permanent Building Association of Baltimore County.	Warren.	May 7, 1875.	108,000 00
Waverly Building Association of Baltimore County	Waverly.	August 21, 1882.	260,000 00
White Ground Building and Loan Association of Balto. County.	Baltimore County.	June 13, 1889.	50,000 00
Wilson & Kenney Co. of Baltimore County	Towson.	March 3, 1897.	15,000 00
Woodberry Building Association No. 4 of Baltimore County.	Woodberry.	May 24, 1880.	400,000 00
Young Street Loan and Savings Asso. No. 1 of Balto. County.	Baltimore County.	October 14, 1886.	100,000 00

TABLE C—Continued.

Summary of Incorporations of Baltimore County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Agricultural Societies	1	$10,000 00
Athletic Associations	1	30,000 00
Beneficial Associations	2	3,000 00
Bleach and Dye Works	1	50,000 00
Broom Companies	2	25,000 00
Building and Loan Companies	42	6,767,000 00
Canning Companies	1	3,000 00
Cemetery Companies	1	1,000 00
Ceramic Companies	1	6,000 00
Chemical Companies	1	100,000 00
Clubs	10	67,500 00
Coach Companies	1	3,000 00
Coal Companies	2	507,000 00
Construction Companies	4	200,000 00
Distilling Companies	4	400,000 00
Electric Light and Power Companies	6	330,000 00
Electric Light and Water Companies	6	525,000 00
Electric Light Companies	2	75,000 00
Filston Farm	1	150,000 00
Flint Companies	1	3,000 00
Gas Light Companies	2	1,050,000 00
Glass Companies	2	100,000 00
Grange Companies	1	5,000 00
Granite Companies	1	60,000 00
Green Stone Companies	1	60,000 00
Hall Companies	5	15,200 00
Hosiery Companies	1	15,000 00
Hotel Companies	1	150,000 00
Hunting Horse Companies	1	5,000 00
Improvement Companies	8	1,936,300 00
Industrial Association	1	2,000 00
Institutions	1	2,000 00
Insurance Companies	1	100,000 00
Investment Companies	1	10,000 00
Iron Companies	1	5,000,000 00
Land Companies	8	1,145,000 00
Lime and Brick Companies	4	110,000 00
Loan and Savings Associations	17	4,088,000 00
Lumber Companies	4	24,000 00
Lyceum Companies	2	3,500 00
Mænnerchor Companies	1	5,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	6	670,000 00
Marble Companies	1	100,000 00
Mill Companies	2	110,000 00
Mining and Milling Companies	1	200,000 00
Mining Companies	1	500,000 00
Mineral Spring Companies	1	300,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	11	2,460,500 00
Motor Companies	1	5,000,000 00
Nitrogene Companies	1	30,000 00
Nursery and Floral Companies	2	60,000 00
Oil Companies	2	625,000 00
Park Companies	2	150,000 00
Patent Companies	1	1,000 00
Pleasure Companies	1	1,500 00

TABLE C—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Baltimore County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Printing and Publishing Companies	2	$100,000 00
Railway Companies	1	30,000 00
Real Estate Companies	1	5,000 00
School Companies	1	40,000 00
Soap Companies	1	20,000 00
Steamboat Companies	1	25,000 00
Steel Companies	1	1,000,000 00
Sterilized Food Companies	1	3,000 00
Stock Yard Companies	3	1,900,000 00
Stone Crushing Companies	1	4,000 00
Storage Companies	1	100,000 00
Store Companies	1	50,000 00
Supply Companies	2	40,000 00
Target Companies	1	100,000 00
Telegraph Companies	4	4,100,000 00
Telephone Companies	1	3,000 00
Temple Association	1	50,000 00
Towing and Lightering Companies	1	50,000 00
Turnpike Companies	5	57,000 00
Water Works	2	50,000 00
Well Digging Companies	1	500 00
Wire Fence Companies	1	30,000 00
Totals	224	$41,107,000 00

TABLE D.

Showing the Incorporations of Calvert County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Calvert Hotel & Improvement Co	Prince Frederick.	June 7, 1882.	$5,000 00
Calvert Ice Co	Solomons.	March 27, 1897.	1,000 00
Calvert Roller Mills	Smithville.	May 5, 1894.	2,500 00
Chesapeake Beach Hotel Co	Calvert County.	April 6, 1894.	1,000,000 00
Chesapeake Wharf Co	Prince Frederick.	December 24, 1868.	100,000 00
Dare Wharf Co	Prince Frederick.	March 7, 1885.	10,000 00
Governor's Run Wharf Co	Prince Frederick.	December 16, 1870.	25,000 00
Prince Frederick Development Co	Prince Frederick.	February 12, 1894.	1,000 00

Summary of Incorporations of Calvert County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Development Companies	1	$1,000 00
Hotel Companies	2	1,005,000 00
Ice Companies	1	1,000 00
Roller Mill Companies	1	2,500 00
Wharf Companies	3	135,000 00
Totals	8	$1,144,500 00

TABLE E.

Showing the Incorporations of Caroline County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Alliance Preserving Co.	Ridgely.	July 22, 1890.	$10,000 00
Denton National Bank	Denton.	June, 1881.	50,000 00
Federalsburg Athletic Association	Federalsburg.	August 28, 1895.	1,500 00
Federalsburg Creamery Co.	Federalsburg.	September 1, 1893.	2,000 00
Friendship Creamery Co of Caroline County	Caroline County.	April 9, 1889.	2,500 00
Greensboro Cemetery Association	Greensboro.	April 8, 1873.	20,000 00
Mount Pleasant Cemetery Co.	Federalsburg.	October 10, 1874.	2,000 00
People's National Bank	Denton.	June. 1898.	50,000 00
Preston Canning Co	Preston.	April 30, 1892.	10,000 00
Satterfield & Bro. Canning Co	Greensboro.	February 6, 1899.	3,000 00
Stowell Printery of Caroline County	Federalsburg.	August 24, 1896.	2,100 00
Spring Grove Cemetery Association	Denton.	June 5, 1889.	5,000 00
Union Publishing Co.	Denton.	August 3, 1897.	2,000 00

Summary of Incorporations of Caroline County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Athletic Associations	1	$1,500 00
Banks, National	2	100,000 00
Canning Companies	2	13,000 00
Cemetery Companies	3	27,000 00
Creamery Companies	2	4,500 00
Preserving Companies	1	10,000 00
Printing and Publishing Companies	2	4,100 00
Totals	13	$160,100 00

TABLE F.

Showing the Incorporations of Carroll County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Albaugh & Babylon Grocery Co. of Carroll County	Westminster.	December 31, 1895.	$15,000 00
Carroll County Electric Light & Power Co	Westminster.	May 29, 1894.	5,000 00
Carroll County Savings Bank of Uniontown	Uniontown.	February 26, 1896.	20,000 00
Carroll Record Printing & Publishing Co	Taneytown.	May 25, 1894.	1,000 00
Hood's Milling Co of Carroll County	Hood's Mills.	July 9, 1896.	10,000 00
J. P. Hall Horse, Cattle & Poultry Co. of Westminster, Md	Westminster.	January 28, 1893.	500 00
Land, Improvement, Loan & Manufacturing Co. of Westminster.	Westminster.	April 3, 1890.	25,000 00
Linwood Union Literary Association of Carroll County	Linwood.	January 27, 1899.	1,500 00
Manchester Branch Rail Road of Carroll County	Manchester.	December 13, 1892.	20,000 00
Mechanicsville & Finksburg Turupike Co	Finksburg.	September 1, 1874.	8,000 00
New Windsor College Co. of Carroll County	New Windsor.	July 6, 1896.	10,000 00
New Windsor Electric Light & Water Co	New Windsor.	September 13, 1898.	8,000 00
Peoples' Loan & Savings Bank of Carroll County	Westminster.	December 23, 1889.	10,000 00
Sykesville Farm & House Furnishing Co	Sykesville.	March 11, 1891.	10,000 00
Sykesville Implement & Manufacturing Co. of Carroll County.	Sykesville.	January 11, 1892.	100,000 00
Sykesville Manufacturing Co. of Carroll County	Sykesville.	November 19, 1890.	10,000 00
Sykesville Perpetual Building Association of Carroll County	Sykesville.	February 2, 1895.	12,000 00
Taneytown Creamery & Cold Storage Co	Taneytown.	January 7, 1892.	1,750 00
The Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank of Westminster	Westminster.	.....	50,000 00
The Farmers' Fertilizer Co. of Carroll County	Westminster.	March 24, 1885.	4,000 00
The First National Bank of Westminster	Westminster.	.....	100,000 00
The Ice & Cold Storage Co. of Westminster	Westminster.	January 20, 1894.	10,000 00
The Merchants & Manufacturing Association of Westminster	Westminster.	May 19, 1897.	5,000 00
The Oakland Manufacturing Co. of Carroll County	Oakland.	April 3, 1894.	125,000 00
The Taneytown Savings Bank	Taneytown.	January 28, 1887.	*100,000 00 †5,000 00
The Union Bridge Water Co. of Carroll Co	Union Bridge.	September 26, 1885	12,000 00
The Union National Bank of Westminster	Westminster.	.....	100,000 00

The Weaver-Markel Chemical Co. of Union Bridge	Union Bridge.	August 4, 1898.	1,000 00
The Westminster & Union Mills Electric Railway Co	Westminster.	July 26, 1894.	250,000 00
The Westminster Savings Bank	Westminster.	September 13, 1894.	10,000 00
The Westminster Water Co	Westminster.	May 18, 1883.	25,000 00
Trust & Deposit Co. of Westminster	Westminster.	March 8, 1890.	100,000 00
Undine Milling Co. of Carroll County	Westminster.	May 31, 1895.	60,000 00
Washington Road & Turnpike Co. of Carroll County	Westminster.	March 16, 1891.	15,000 00
Western Maryland Telephone Co. of Carroll County	Westminster.	March 19, 1895.	10,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co. of Baltimore City	Baltimore City.	April 26, 1872.	600,000 00
Westminster & Branch Turnpike Co	Westminster.	April 22, 1876.	5,500 00
Westminster Hardware Co. of Carroll County	Westminster.	November 21, 1898.	20,000 00
White Rock Building Association No. 1 of Carroll County	White Rock.	March 18, 1893.	10,000 00

* Not over. † Not less.

TABLE F—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Carroll County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	3	$250,000 00
Banks, Savings	4	45,000 00
Building Associations	2	22,000 00
Chemical Companies	1	1,000 00
Colleges	1	10,000 00
Creamery and Cold Storage Companies	2	11,750 00
Electric Light Companies	2	13,000 00
Farm and House Furnishing Companies	1	10,000 00
Fertilizer Companies	1	4,000 00
Grocery Companies	1	15,000 00
Hardware Companies	1	20,000 00
Horse, Cattle and Poultry Companies	1	500 00
Loan Companies	1	25,000 00
Literary Associations	1	1,500 00
Manufacturing Companies	4	335,000 00
Merchants and Manufacturing Associations	1	5,000 00
Milling Companies	2	70,000 00
Printing and Publishing Companies	1	1,000 00
Railroad Companies	2	270,000 00
Telegraph Companies	1	600,000 00
Telephone Companies	1	10,000 00
Trust and Deposit Companies	1	100,000 00
Turnpike Companies	3	28,500 00
Water Companies	2	37,000 00
Totals	40	$1,885,250 00

TABLE G.

Showing the Incorporations of Cecil County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Armstrong Stove Manufacturing Co	Perryville.	August 1, 1893.	$75,000 00
Cecil Hedge & Wire Fence Co	Rising Sun.	July 9, 1887.	20,000 00
Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit	Port Deposit.	.....	100,000 00
Cecil Telephone Co	Elkton.	January 27, 1891.	2,000 00
Columbian Paint Manufacturing Co	Northeast	May 30, 1898.	5,000 00
Democrat Publishing Co	Elkton.	January 10, 1890.	6,000 00
Eureka Fertilizer Co	Perryville.	March 16, 1883.	30,000 00
Greenhill Fire Brick Co	Northeast.	May 23, 1876.	2,000 00
Keys & Miller Lumber Co	Elkton.	December 17, 1892.	20,000 00
Maryland Kaolin Co	Northeast.	March 24, 1882.	25,000 00
McClenahan & Co. Granite Co	Port Deposit.	May 7, 1894.	75,000 00
Mutual Building Association	Elkton.	July 30, 187 .	600,000 00
National Bank of Elkton	Elkton.	.....	50,000 00
National Bank of Rising Sun	Rising Sun.	.....	50,000 00
Overland Telegraph & Telephone Co	Elkton.	May 15, 1884.	50,000 00
Peninsula Telegraph & Telephone Co	Elkton.	January 21, 1886.	25,000 00
Perryville Real Estate and Improvement Co	Perryville.	May 31, 1897.	7,000 00
Perryville Water Co	Perryville.	July 21, 1892.	18,000 00
Port Deposit Electric Light Co	Port Deposit.	June 15, 1888.	7,000 00
Port Deposit Water Co	Port Deposit.	October 31, 1896.	10,000 00
Rising Sun Shoe Manufacturing Co	Rising Sun.	November 20, 1897.	25,000 00
Rowland Manufacturing Co. of Port Deposit	Port Deposit.	February 20, 1890.	30,000 00
Scott Fertilizer Co	Elkton.	February 18, 1887.	40,000 00
Second National Bank of Elkton	Elkton.	.....	50,000 00
Second Perryville Building and Loan Association	Perryville.	January 25, 1890.	200,000 00
Singerly Pulp and Paper Co	Elkton.	July 14, 1890.	500,000 00
Wakefield Fire Brick Co	Northeast.	May 10, 1890.	5,000 00

TABLE G—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Cecil County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Brick Manufacturing Companies	2	$7,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	2	800,000 00
Electric Light Companies	1	7,000 00
Fertilizer Manufacturing Companies	2	70,000 00
Granite Company	1	75,000 00
Hedge Wire and Fence Manufacturing Co	1	20,000 00
Kaolin Manufacturing Company	1	25,000 00
Lumber Manufacturing Company	1	20,000 00
Miscellaneous Company	1	30,000 00
National Banks	4	250,000 00
Paint Manufacturing Company	1	5,000 00
Paper Manufacturing Company	1	500,000 00
Publishing Company	1	6,000 00
Real Estate and Improvement Company	1	7,000 00
Shoe Manufacturing Company	1	25,000 00
Stove Manufacturing Company	1	75,000 00
Telegraph and Telephone Companies	2	75,000 00
Telephone Company	1	2,000 00
Water Companies	2	28,000 00
Totals	27	$2,027,000 00

TABLE H.

Showing the Incorporations of Charles County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Glymont Improvement & Excursion Co	Glymont.	March 3, 1888.	$25,000 00
La Plata Improvement Co of Charles County	La Plata.	September 8, 1892.	5,000 00
La Plata Publishing Co of Charles County	La Plata.	January 26, 1893.	2,500 00
Mutual Loan & Beneficial Association	Charles County.	October 30, 1893.	500 00
Southern Maryland Development Co	Charles County.	August 26, 1889.	25,000 00

Summary of Incorporations of Charles County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Beneficial and Loan Companies	1	$500 00
Development Companies	1	25,000 00
Improvement Companies	2	30,000 00
Publishing Companies	1	2,500 00
Totals	5	$58,000 00

TABLE I.

Showing the Incorporations of Dorchester County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Cambridge Creamery Co	Cambridge.	March 28, 1894.	$5,000 00
Cambridge Building and Loan Association	Cambridge.	August 27, 1894.	200,000 00
Cambridge Driving Park	Cambridge.	April 30, 1895.	2,000 00
Cambridge Gas Co	Cambridge.	July 19, 1884.	30,000 00
Cambridge Manufacturing Co	Cambridge.	June 13, 1882.	100,000 00
Cambridge Water Co	Cambridge.	February 17, 1893.	40,000 00
Dorchester Box and Lumber Co	Cambridge.	October 8, 1898.	10,000 00
Dorchester National Bank of Cambridge	Cambridge.	.....	50,000 00
Dorchester Telephone Co	Cambridge.	February 26, 1896.	6,000 00
East New Market Creamery Co	East New Market.	February 5, 1895.	4,000 00
National Bank of Cambridge	Cambridge.	.....	50,000 00
United Charities Hospital Asso. of Dorchester County, Md	Cambridge.	January 31, 1898.	10,000 00

Summary of Incorporations of Dorchester County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	2	$100,000 00
Box and Lumber Companies	1	10,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	1	200,000 00
Charities Hospital Associations	1	10,000 00
Creamery Companies	2	9,000 00
Driving Park Associations	1	2,000 00
Gas Companies	1	30,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	1	100,000 00
Telephone Companies	1	6,000 00
Water Companies	1	40,000 00
Totals	12	$507,000 00

TABLE J.

Showing the Incorporations of Frederick County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Adamstown Turnpike Co	Adamstown.	April 2, 1891.	$7,000 00
American Power Fence Co	Frederick City.	August 9, 1892.	12,000 00
Blue Ridge Creamery Co	Frederick County.	August 22, 1887.	3,000 00
Brunswick Pure Water Co	Brunswick.	July 15, 1891.	25,000 00
Brunswick Water Co	Brunswick.	December 9, 1890.	25,000 00
Buckeystown Manufacturing Co	Buckeystown.	December 2, 1891.	25,000 00
Buckeystown Packing Co	Buckeystown.	February 11, 1892.	25,000 00
Canon Hill Building & Investment Co	Frederick City.	May 3, 1892.	12,000 00
Central Hardware Co	Frederick City.	March 14, 1896.	4,000 00
Central National Bank	Frederick City.	——, 1865.	200,000 00
Charlotte Milling Co	Emmitsburg.	May 27, 1891.	5,500 00
Citizens' Gas Co	Frederick City.	July 6, 1878.	50,000 00
Citizens' National Bank	Frederick City.	October, 1886.	100,000 00
Cold Spring Creamery Co	Frederick County.	September 15, 1878.	4,000 00
Domestic Building Association	Frederick City.	November 20, 1897.	300,000 00
Emmitsburg Building Association	Emmitsburg.	April 11, 1883.	104,000 00
Emmitsburg Railroad Co	Emmitsburg.	April 15, 1898.	50,000 00
Emmitsburg Water Co	Emmitsburg.	June 13, 1883.	12 000 00
Examiner Printing & Publishing Co	Frederick City.	January 7, 1896.	7,000 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' Loan & Building Association	Emmitsburg.	December 15, 1885.	187,500 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank	Frederick City.	June 14, 1865.	125,000 00
First National Bank	Frederick City.	August 5, 1865.	100,000 00
Frederick & Ballenger Creek Turnpike Co	Frederick County.	February 15, 1882.	7,500 00
Frederick Building Association	Frederick City.	May 28, 1895.	250,000 00
Frederick Brick Works	Frederick City.	April 1, 1891.	35,000 00
Frederick City & Jefferson Turnpike Co	Frederick County.	February 21, 1882.	22,000 00
Frederick City Lime Co	Frederick City.	November 1, 1892.	15,000 00
Frederick City Manufacturing Co	Frederick City.	August 27, 1883.	15,000 00

TABLE J—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Frederick County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Frederick City Packing Co	Frederick City.	January 24, 1890.	$20,000 00
Frederick County National Bank	Frederick City.	July 25, 1865.	150,000 00
Frederick County Electric Light & Power Co	Frederick City.	December 17, 1892.	30,000 00
Frederick Elevator Co	Frederick City.	October 17, 1891.	20,000 00
Frederick Lime & Sand Co	Frederick City.	October 24, 1890.	50,000 00
Frederick & Middletown Valley Passenger Railway Co	Frederick City.	May 15, 1893.	125,000 00
Frederick & Monocacy Turnpike Co	Frederick County.	June 1, 1869.	6,000 00
Frederick & Possumtown Turnpike Co	Frederick County.	January 27, 1883.	7,000 00
Frederick Seamless Hosiery Co	Frederick City.	March 28, 1887.	5,000 00
Gapland Telephone Co	Burkettsville.	March 16, 1898.	200 00
Goode Manufacturing Co	Frederick City.	December 27, 1892.	10,000 00
Great Southern Printing & Manufacturing Co	Frederick City.	June 15, 1888	25,000 00
Grove, M. J., Lime Co	Frederick City.	July 17, 1889.	100,000 00
Hygia Ice Co	Frederick City.	December 3. 1890.	20,000 00
Inter-State Telephone & Telegraph Co	Frederick City.	March 20, 1895.	100,000 00
King Lime and Chemical Co	Woodsboro.	May 2, 1898.	50,000 00
Liberty & Pipe Creek Turnpike Co	Frederick City.	October 19, 1884.	4,000 00
Maryland Copper Mining Co	Liberty.	January 1, 1878.	300,000 00
Maryland Hedge and Wire Fence Co.	Frederick City.	August 13, 1885.	100,000 00
Maryland Hinge Co	Frederick City.	January 12, 1884.	50,000 00
McMurray, Louis Packing Co	Frederick City.	March 9, 1889.	50,000 00
Mechanicstown Burial Case Co.	Mechanicstown.	April 7, 1888.	20,000 00
Mechanicstown Canning Factory, Joint Stock Association	Mechanicstown.	May 4, 1881.	10,000 00
Mechanicstown Water Co	Mechanicstown.	April 16, 1887.	10,000 00
Middletown Creamery Co	Middletown.	April 10, 1893.	5,000 00
Monocacy & Urbana Turnpike Road Co	Frederick County.	March 11, 1880.	20,000 00
Monocacy Valley Creamery Co	Frederick County.	September 30, 1886.	3,000 00
Myersville & Catoctin Railway Co	Myersville.	January 22, 1897.	100,000 00

New Midway Creamery Co.	Frederick City.	February 4, 1885.	5,000 00
People's Gas Light Co.	Frederick City.	January 22, 1872.	35,000 00
Plane No. 4 Creamery Co.	Plane No. 4.	May 6, 1893.	1,600 00
Union Manufacturing Co.	Frederick City.	June 15, 1888.	25,000 00
Unionville Academy & Normal Institute	Unionville.	July 28, 1890.	3,000 00
Walkersville Collegiate Institute	Walkersville.	April 19, 1890.	2,500 00
Washington Junction Stone Co.	Washington Junction.	August 6, 1896.	100,000 00
Western Maryland & Industrial Co.	Frederick County.	December 6, 1890.	50,000 00
Western Maryland Telephone Co.	Frederick City.	September 28, 1885.	100,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Baltimore City.	April 26, 1872.	60,000 00
Woodsboro & Creagerstown Turnpike Road Co.	Frederick County.	February 7, 1882.	10,000 00
Woodsboro & Double Pipe Creek Turnpike Co.	Frederick County.	May 15, 1890.	11,000 00
Woodsboro & Frederick Turnpike Co.	Frederick County.	September 18, 1869.	20,000 00
Workingmen's Stock Co.	Frederick City.	January 15, 1898.	1,750 00

TABLE J—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Frederick County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	5	$675,000 00
Brick Companies	1	35,000 00
Building, Loan and Investment Companies	5	853,500 00
Burial Case Companies	1	20,000 00
Copper Mining Companies	1	300 000 00
Creamery Companies	6	21,600 00
Electric Light and Power Companies	1	30,000 00
Elevator Companies	1	20,000 00
Fence Companies	2	112,000 00
Gas Companies	2	85,000 00
Hardware Companies	1	4,000 00
Hinge Companies	1	50,000 00
Hosiery Companies	1	5,000 00
Ice Companies	1	20,000 00
Lime and Chemical Companies	4	215,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	5	100,000 00
Milling Companies	1	5,500 00
Miscellaneous Companies	2	51,750 00
Normal and Collegiate Institutes	2	5,500 00
Packing Companies	4	105,000 00
Printing and Publishing Companies	1	7,000 00
Railroad Companies	3	275,000 00
Stone Companies	1	100,000 00
Telegraph Companies	1	60,000 00
Telephone Companies	3	200,200 00
Turnpike Companies	10	114,500 00
Water Companies	4	72,000 00
Totals	70	$3,542,550 00

TABLE K.

Showing the Incorporations of Garrett County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Blaine Mercantile Co.	Kitzmillersville.	November 28, 1898.	$5,000 00
Brew-Mawr Co.	Oakland.	March 8, 1898.	2,000 00
Calvert Coal & Iron Co.	Garrett County.	November 16, 1885.	300,000 00
Deer Park Land Improvement Co.	Deer Park.	July 2, 1895.	20,000 00
Deer Park & Pittsburg Connecting Railroad Co.	Garrett County.	August 4, 1895.	300,000 00
Enterprise Tanning Co	Hutton.	June 16, 1893.	50,000 00
Farmers' Exchange of Garrett County	Lock Lynn Heights.	April 2, 1898.	1,000 00
Garrett County Bank.	Oakland.	.....	50,000 00
Maryland Building Association of Garrett County	Oakland.	March 20, 1896	10,000,000 00
Mayer's Drug Co.	Oakland.	March, 1893.	2,000 00
Mountain Lake Hotel Co.	Mountain Lake Park.	August 15, 1892.	30,000 00
Mountain Lake Park Association.	Mountain Lake Park.	September 28, 1881.	15,000 00
Oakland Agricultural & Live Stock Improvement Co.	Oakland.	March 14, 1898.	2,500 00
Oakland Cemetery Co.	Oakland.	March 21, 1898.	500 00
Oakland Electric Co.	Oakland.	August, 1890.	7,000 00
Park Improvement Co.	Mountain Lake Park.	August 24, 1895.	10,000 00
Preston Store Co.	Crellin	April 3, 1897.	15,000 00
Wilson Lumber Co.	Wilson, W. Va., P. O.	December 31, 1894.	30,000 00
Young Manor Land Co.	Manor Lands.	February 7, 1889.	100,000 00

TABLE K—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Garrett County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Agricultural Live Stock Improvement Cos	1	$2,500 00
Banks, National	1	50,000 00
Building Associations	1	10,000,000 00
Cemetery Companies	1	500 00
Coal and Iron Companies	1	300,000 00
Drug Companies	1	2,000 00
Electrical Companies	1	7,000 00
Exchange Association	1	1,000 00
Hotel Companies	1	30,000 00
Land Companies	1	100,000 00
Land Improvement Companies	1	20,000 00
Lumber Companies	1	30,000 00
Mercantile Companies	2	20,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	1	2,000 00
Park Associations	1	15,000 00
Park Improvement Companies	1	10,000 00
Railroad Companies	1	300,000 00
Tanning Companies	1	50,000 00
Totals	19	$10,940,000 00

TABLE L.

Showing the Incorporations of Harford County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
City Building & Loan Association	Havre de Grace.	April 10, 1895.	$600,000 00
Columbian Building Association	Havre de Grace.	July 10, 1893.	600 000 00
Enterprise Building & Loan Association	Aberdeen.	January 19, 1895.	200,000 00
Fireside Permanent Building Association	Bel Air.	May 3, 1897.	300,000 00
First National Bank	Aberdeen.	September 19, 1891.	50,000 00
First National Bank	Havre de Grace.	September 1, 1883.	60,000 00
Harford National Bank	Bel Air.	November, 1882.	50,000 00
Second National Bank	Bel Air	November, 1888.	60,000 00
The Aberdeen Building Association	Aberdeen.	March 30, 1891.	100,000 00
The Aberdeen Land & Improvement Co	Aberdeen.	February 3, 1891.	20,000 00
The Aberdeen Lumber Co	Aberdeen.	November 21, 1896.	5,000 00
The Aberdeen Town Hall Association	Aberdeen.	June 3, 1892.	6,000 00
The Angel Hill Cemetery Co	Havre de Grace.	May 4, 1886.	3,000 00
The Baker Cemetery Co	Aberdeen.	April 24, 1889.	600 00
The Baltimore & Bel Air Telephone Co	Harford County.	May 2, 1898.	5,000 00
The Bel Air Fire & Salvage Co	Bel Air.	September 13, 1890.	50 00
The Bel Air Land Co.	Bel Air.	April 4, 1888.	6,000 00
The Bel Air Water & Light Co	Bel Air.	February 1, 1890.	50,000 00
The Berkeley Permanent Building & Loan Association	Berkeley.	June 29, 1893.	100,000 00
The Cambria Land Co.	Cambria.	April 8, 1893.	10,000 00
The Creswell Telephone Co	Harford County.	January 27. 1898.	1,200 00
The Darlington Cemetery Co	Darlington.	March 6, 1882.	2,000 00
The East Harford Agricultural Association	Havre de Grace.	February 12, 1897.	15,000 00
The Enterprise Carriage Co	Bel Air.	October 2, 1891.	2,000 00
The Excelsior Slate Co	South Delta.	September 25, 1891.	15,800 00
The Fallston Library	Fallston.	November 4, 1889.	100 00
The Farmers' Creamery Co	Shawsville.	April 3, 1896.	3,000 00
The Harford County Agricultural & Mechanical Society	Bel Air.	March 30, 1874.	10,000 00

TABLE L—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Harford County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Harford County Telephone Co.	Harford County.	September 9, 1895.	$10,000 00
The Harford Cremery Co	Bradenbaugh.	January 6, 1894.	3,000 00
The Havre de Grace Improvement Co.	Havre de Grace.	February 24, 1887.	20,000 00
The Havre de Grace Real Estate & Power Co.	Havre de Grace.	May 11, 1897.	20,000 00
The Havre de Grace Shoe Manufacturing Co.	Havre de Grace.	September 14, 1896.	20,000 00
The Havre de Grace Water Co.	Havre de Grace.	November 7, 1883.	15,000 00
The Henry Record Manufacturing Co.	Bel Air.	February 8, 1890.	60,000 00
The Highlaud & Mill Green Telephone Co.	Streett, P. O.	June 9, 1896.	10,000 00
The Home Building Association	Havre de Grace.	December 9, 1889.	200,000 00
The Home Telephone Co.	Pleasantville.	July 8, 1897.	2,000 00
The Hosanna Cemetery Co.	Berkeley.	July 25, 1887.	700 00
The Jarrettsville Building Association	Harford County.	March 4, 1870.	50,000 00
The Jarrettsville Creamery Co.	Jarrettsville.	January 16, 1896.	3,000 00
The J C. Hollingsworth Wheel Co.	Winters' Run.	December 31, 1887.	50,000 00
The Mitchell Cemetry Co	Aberdeen.	March 29, 1889.	25 00
The Morgan Business Co.	Bel Air.	November 6, 1893.	3,000 00
The Peach Bottom Slate Co.	South Delta.	July 14, 1886.	100,000 00
The Permanent Building Association	Bel Air.	March 23, 1891.	300,000 00
The Prospect Creamery Co.	Prospect.	February 11, 1897.	625 00
The Reckless Yacht Club	Havre de Grace.	September 16, 1898.	1,000 00
The Reynolds Bros. Can Co.	Havre de Grace.	December 24, 1894.	25,000 00
The Republican Printing Co.	Bel Air.	March 28, 1881.	5,000 00
The Rock Run Cemetery Co.	Rock Run.	November 26, 1886.	1,000 00
The Serpentine Co.	Greenstone.	December 15, 1888.	250,000 00
The South Delta Land Co.	South Delta.	May 3, 1896.	2,500 00
The Susquehanna Electric Power Co.	Bel Air.	November 12, 1895.	12,000,000 00
The Susquehanna Flint Co	Berkeley.	June 23, 1885.	37,000 00
The Susquehanna Water Power & Paper Co.	Conowingo.	June 20, 1883.	200,000 00
The Tabernacle Cemetery Co.	Cooper.	August 12, 1895.	500 00
The Van Bibber Manufacturing Co.	Van Bibber.	March 1, 1898.	10,000 00
The Welsh Slate Co.	South Delta.	October 18, 1887.	50,000 00
The Wilna Library Association	Wilna.	April 24, 1890.	1,000 00
The York & Peach Bottom Slate Co.	South Delta.	May 3, 1897.	50,000 00

TABLE L—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Harford County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Agricultural Associations	2	$25,000 00
Banks	4	220,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	9	2,450,000 00
Business Companies	1	3,000 00
Can Companies	1	25,000 00
Carriage Companies	1	2,000 00
Cemetery Companies	7	7,825 00
Creamery Companies	4	9,625 00
Electric Power Companies	1	12,000,000 00
Fire and Salvage Companies	1	50 00
Flint Companies	1	37,000 00
Hall Associations	1	6,000 00
Land and Improvement Companies	5	58,500 00
Library Associations	2	1,100 00
Lumber Companies	1	5,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	2	70,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	1	250,000 00
Printing Companies	1	5,000 00
Real Estate and Power Companies	1	20,000 00
Shoe Manufacturing Companies	1	20,000 00
Slate Companies	4	215,800 00
Telephone Companies	5	28,200 00
Water and Light Companies	2	65,000 00
Water Power and Paper Companies	1	200,000 00
Wheel Companies	1	50,000 00
Yacht Clubs	1	1,000 00
Totals	61	$15,775,100 00

TABLE M.

Showing the Incorporations of Howard County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
American Land, Loan & Building Association	Ellicott City.	January 12, 1897.	$100,000 00
Electric Light Co.	Ellicott City.	June 27, 1895.	5,000 00
Elkridge Bridge Co.	Howard County.	April 7, 1893.	10,000 00
Ellicott City & Clarksville Railway Co.	Ellicott City.	March 20, 1893.	200,000 00
Ellicott City Electric Light & Power Co	Ellicott City.	April 16, 1892.	10,000 00
Friendship Grange No. 25	Howard County.	April 3, 1883.	2,500 00
German Building Association	Ellicott City.	March 18, 1897.	80,000 00
Glenwood Turnpike Co.	Glenwood.	August 30, 1891.	20,000 00
Guilford Granite Co.	Guilford.	December 15, 1897.	10,000 00
Gwynns Falls & Elkridge Turnpike Co.	Howard County.	March 8, 1882.	30,000 00
Highland Lyceum	Howard County.	March 25, 1885.	1,500 00
Land & Loan Association	Ellicott City.	May 2, 1877.	200,000 00
Limestone Valley Grange Hall Association	Howard County.	May 10, 1880.	2,000 00
Marriottsville Hall Co.	Marriottsville.	September 8, 1875.	1,000 00
Mentzel Paper Co.	Oella.	September 7, 1892.	20,000 00
Monteven Hall Co.	Monteven.	February 15, 1890.	1,000 00
Mountain View Cemetery Co.	Howard County.	September 8, 1874.	10,000 00
Mutual Building Association	Woodstock.	July 22, 1886.	50,000 00
New Assembly Room Association	Ellicott City.	May 8, 1888.	3,500 00
Okisko Building & Loan Association	Alberton.	September 21, 1895.	40,000 00
Patapsco Land & Loan Association	Alberton.	December 27, 1889.	100,000 00
Patapsco National Bank	Ellicott City.	November 5, 1886.	50,000 00
Perpetual Building Association	Woodstock.	January 15, 1895.	60,000 00
Progress Publishing Co.	Ellicott City.	July 25, 1892.	10,000 00
Savage Cemetery Co.	Savage.	June 15, 1886.	2,000 00
Savage Manufacturing Co.	Savage.	July 8, 1893.	500,000 00
Times Publishing Co.	Ellicott City.	February 5, 1889.	10,000 00
Triadelphia Turnpike Co.	Howard County.	January 15, 1886.	36,000 00
Woodbine Paper Co.	Howard County.	March 8, 1886.	60,000 00

TABLE M—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Howard County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks	1	$50,000 00
Bridge Companies	1	10,000 00
Cemetery Companies	2	12,000 00
Electric Light Companies	2	15,000 00
Grange Associations	1	2,500 00
Granite Companies	1	10,000 00
Hall Associations	1	2,000 00
Hall Companies	2	2,000 00
Loan and Building Associations	7	630,000 00
Lyceum Companies	1	1,500 00
Manufacturing Companies	1	500,000 00
New Assembly Room Association	1	3,500 00
Paper Companies	2	80,000 00
Publishing Companies	2	20,000 00
Railway Companies	1	200,000 00
Turnpike Companies	3	86,000 00
Totals	29	$1,624,500 00

TABLE N.

Showing the Incorporations of Kent County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Chester Loan Association	Chestertown.	April 3, 1880.	$40,000 00
Chestertown National Bank	Chestertown.	February 18, 1885.	60,000 00
Chestertown Water Co	Chestertown.	July 31, 1884.	15,000 00
Crumpton Packing Co	Crumpton.	March 13, 1897.	1,000 00
Enterprise Publishing Co	Chestertown.	September 10, 1895.	3,000 00
Galena Creamery Co	Galena.	April 15, 1891.	2,000 00
Kent County Savings Bank	Chestertown.	April 23, 1893.	20,000 00
Kent County Telephone Co	Chestertown.	April 25, 1885.	5,000 00
Lankford Creamery Co	Lankford.	February 12, 1898.	400 00
Locust Grove Creamery Co	Locust Grove.	January 6, 1891.	25,000 00
Millington Building & Loan Association	Millington	June 8, 1883.	15,000 00
Rock Hall Co-operative Co	Rock Hall.	March 14, 1898.	5,000 00
Sassafras Creamery Co	Sassafras.	May 29, 1891.	2,000 00
Second National Bank	Chestertown.	June 2, 1890.	50,000 00
Still Pond Creamery Co	Still Pond.	March 14, 1893.	3,000 00
Still Pond Hall Co	Still Pond.	June 25, 1884.	10,000 00
Still Pond Wharf Co	Barnards Wharf.	June 27, 1896.	1,000 00
The Chestertown Creamery & Ice Co	Chestertown.	January 3, 1893.	18,000 00
The Chestertown Electric Light Co	Chestertown.	January 5, 1898.	15,000 00
The Colin F. Stam Hall Co	Chestertown.	January 17, 1898.	2,500 00
The Colored Building and Protective Association	Chestertown.	December 7, 1895.	500 00
Tolchester Beach Improvement Co	Tolchester.	October 22, 1887.	17,000 00

TABLE N—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Kent County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	2	$110,000 00
Banks, Savings	1	20,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	3	55,500 00
Co-operative Companies	1	5,000 00
Creamery Companies	6	50,400 00
Electric Light Companies	1	15,000 00
Hall Companies	2	12,500 00
Improvement Companies	1	17,000 00
Packing Companies	1	1,000 00
Publishing Companies	1	3,000 00
Telephone Companies	1	5,000 00
Water Companies	1	15,000 00
Wharf Companies	1	1,000 00
Totals	22	$310,400 00

TABLE O.

Showing the Incorporations of Montgomery County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Ashton & Clarkville Railway Co. of Montgomery County	Ashton.	March 22, 1893.	$50,000 00
Barnesville Grange Hall Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Barnesville.	February 8, 1883.	610 00
Brighton Grange Hall Co. of Montgomery County	Brighton.	March 26, 1886.	1,200 00
Forest Grove Mineral Springs Co of Montgomery County, Md.	Nr. Washington Grove Camp-Ground.	July 9, 1875.	30,000 00
Friends Central School Building Asso. of Sandy Spring, Md.	Sandy Spring.	April 28, 1883.	5,000 00
Glen Echo Land & Building Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Glen Echo.	March 21, 1882.	80,000 00
Monocacy Cemetery Society of Montgomery County	Monocacy Chapel.	January 15, 1872.	10,000 00
Potomac Red Sand Stone Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Montgomery County.	October 3, 1883.	300,000 00
Sandy Spring Library Co. of Sandy Spring, Md	Sandy Spring.	March 30, 1887.	1,000 00
Somerset Heights Co-operative Land Co.	Bethesda.	January 10, 1891.	168,000 00
Summit Hotel Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Gaithersburg.	March 12, 1881.	8,000 00
The American Drug Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Rockville.	February 4, 1898.	6,000 00
The Antietam Lime & Stone Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Seneca.	July 13, 1898.	3,500 00
The Beechmont Cemetery Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Montgomery County.	May 16, 1895.	100,000 00
The Boyd's Hall Co. of Montgomery County, Md	Boyds.	September 10, 1895.	2,000 00
The Boyd's Telephone Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Boyds.	November 4, 1894.	1,000 00
The Brookville Creamery Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Brookville.	November 2, 1896.	3,000 00
The Brookville Lyceum Association of Montgomery County	Brookville.	April 1, 1869.	1,500 00
The Capitol View Hotel Co. of Montgomery County	Capitol View.	July 5, 1887.	30,000 00
The Chevy Chase Land Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Chevy Chase.	June 6, 1890.	1,000,000 00
The Chevy Chase & Kensington Electric Railway Co. of Montgomery County	Kensington.	July 16, 1894.	20,000 00
The Creston Land & Improvement Co. of Montgomery Co., Md.	Bethesda.	March 7, 1899.	20,00 00
The Darnestown Library Asso. of Montgomery County, Md.	Darnestown.	May 15, 1872.	1,000 00
The Enterprise Telephone Co. of Montgomery County, Md.	Ashton.	July 12, 1894.	5,000 00
The Forest Glen Improvement Co. of Montgomery County	Forest Glen.	May 17, 1887.	20,000 00
The Forest Glen Investment Co. of Montgomery County	Forest Glen.	July 15, 1887.	50,000 00

The Gaithersburg Milling & Mfg. Co. of Montgomery County..	Gaithersburg.	July 3, 1891.	50,000 00
The Gaithersburg Seminary & Improvem't Co. of Montgom'y Co	Gaithersburg.	February 19, 1895.	15,000 00
The Kensington Hall Co. of Montgomery County, Md..... ...	Kensington.	May 7, 1895.	7,000 00
The Marlow Hall Co. of Montgomery County, Md	Keelers Corner.	March 14, 1883.	900 00
The Maryland Investmant Co. of Montgomery County, Md....	Rockville.	October 21, 1890.	200,000 00
The Montgomery County Telephone Co. of Montgom'y Co., Md	Gaithersburg.	May 11, 1894.	1,000 00
The Montgomery Mining & Manufacturing Co.....	Montgomery County.	August 8, 1889.	50,000 00
The National Park Seminary of Montgomery County, Md.....	Forest Glen.	August 26, 1889.	50,000 00
The Patuxent Cemetery Society.....	Unity.	September 1, 1887.	200 00
The Perpetual Building & Loan Asso. of Gaithersburg, Montgomery County.....	Gaithersburg.	March 6, 1896.	1,000,000 00
The Poolesville Town Hall Asso. of Montgomery County, Md..	Poolesville.	January 16, 1894.	2,000 00
The Potomac Lock & Dock Co. of Montgomery County	Montgomery County.	September 4, 1874.	500,000 00
The River View Park Association of Montgomery County, Md	Rockville.	Jauuary 17, 1887.	500,000 00
The Rockville Library Association of Montgomery County.....	Rockville.	June 2, 1869.	1,000 00
The Rockville Town Hall Co. of Montgomery County, Md.....	Rockville.	February 7, 1881.	6,000 00
The Seneca Stone Co. of Montgomery County, Md	Seneca.	March 16, 1891.	150,000 00
The Silver Spring, Sligo & Woodside Ry. of Montgom'y Co , Md	Sligo.	October 18, 1892.	20,000 00
The Suburban Building Association of Montgomery County....	Montgomery County.	November 26, 1887.	400,000 00
The Sycamore Club	....	May 18, 1889.	5,000 00
The Takoma, Burnt Mills & Sand Springs Railway Co. of Montgomery County.	Takoma Park.	December 9, 1892.	100,000 00
The Takoma Park Building Association	Takoma Park.	November 7, 1889.	500,000 00
The Takoma Park Electric Light & Power Co. of Montgomery County, Md.....	Takoma Park.	January 24, 1890.	50,000 00
The Takoma Park Hotel & Villa Site Co. of Montgm'y Co., Md.	Takoma Park.	June 8, 1887.	40,000 00
The Takoma Park Loan & Trust Co. of Montgomery County...	Takoma Park.	May 17, 1890.	100,000 00
The Takoma Park Passenger Ry. Co. of Montgomery County..	Takoma Park.	July 15, 1896.	10,000 00
The Takoma Park Springs Co	Takoma Park.	March 3, 1891.	200,000 00
The Tennallytown & Rockville Railroad Land Co. of Montgomery County, Md	Bethesda.	April 23, 1891.	200,000 00
The Union Chapel Hall Co. of Montgomery County, Md	Takoma Park.	March 3, 1890.	6,000 00
The Washington & Glen Echo Land and Improvement Co.....	Phila., Pa., & Wash., D.C	June 7, 1897.	250,000 00
The Washington & Great Falls Electric Railway Co. of Montgomery County, Md.....	Cabin John.	March 30, 1891.	500,000 00
The Washington, Burt Mills & Sandy Spring Railway Co. of Montgomery County.....	Avenel.	November 22, 1892.	200,000 00
The Washington Gas Light Co. of Montgomery County, Md ...	Takoma Park.	August 11, 1893.	10,000 00
The West Washington & Great Falls Electric R. R. Co. of Montgomery Co.....	Glen Echo.	October 22, 1895.	100,000 00

TABLE O—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Montgomery County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Building and Loan Associations	5	$1,985,000 00
Cemetery Companies	3	110,200 00
Clubs	1	5,000 00
Creamery Companies	1	3,000 00
Drug Companies	1	6,000 00
Electric Light and Power Companies	1	50,000 00
Gas Light Companies	1	10,000 00
Hall Companies	8	25,710 00
Hotel Companies	3	78,000 00
Investment Companies	2	250,000 00
Land and Building Associations	2	1,168,000 00
Land and Improvement Associations	4	287,000 00
Library Companies	3	3,000 00
Loan and Trust Companies	1	100,000 00
Lock and Dock Companies	1	500,000 00
Lyceum Associations	1	1,500 00
Manufacturing Companies	2	100,000 00
Mineral Spring Companies	1	30,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	1	200,000 00
Park Associations	1	500,000 00
Railway Companies	9	1,200,000 00
Seminaries	1	50,000 00
Stone Companies	3	453,500 00
Telephone Companies	3	7,000 00
Totals	59	$7,122,910 00

TABLE P.

Showing the Incorporations of Prince George's County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Agricultural Fair Association of Prince George's County	Marlboro.	September 1, 1892.	$5,000 00
Bank of Southern Maryland	Marlboro.	February 11, 1897.	25,000 00
Brighton Park Mutual Home & Investment Co	Branchville.	June 27, 1891.	250,000 00
Chilburn Hall Co	Chilburn	January 20, 1894.	1,300 00
Citizen's National Bank of Laurel	Laurel.	March, 1890.	50,000 00
Harlem Associated Heirs Title Co	Hyattsville.	July 6, 1892.	1,000 00
Hyattsville Electric Light, Heat & Power Co	Hyattsville.	April 11, 1893.	25,000 00
Kenilworth Building & Loan Asso. of Prince George's County	Kenilworth.	May 29, 1896.	50,000 00
Laurel Electric Co	Laurel.	May 14, 1895.	10,000 00
Laurel Improvement Co	Laurel.	September 3, 1891.	3,000 00
Laurel Roller Mills Co. of Prince George's County	Laurel.	March 20, 1889.	14,000 00
Marlboro Hotel & Improvement Co	Marlboro.	September 8, 1890.	3,000 00
Mount Auburn Cemetery Co	Prince George's County	April 23, 1896.	20,000 00
The Beltsville Grange Hall Co. of Prince George's County	Beltsville.	April 27, 1891.	2,000 00
The Beltsville Land Improvement Co. of Prince George's Co	Muirkirk.	May 17, 1890	90,000 00
The Home Real Estate & Investment Co	Highland	May 5, 1896.	50,000 00
The Laurel Canning Co. of Prince George's County	Prince George's County	July 25, 1892.	25,000 00
The Laurel Cemetery Co. of Prince George's County	Laurel.	April 30, 1883.	500 00
The People's Line Steamboat Co. of District of Columbia	Hyattsville.	June, 1894.	30,000 00
Washington & Hyattsville Forwarding & Express Co	Hyattsville.	March 7, 1898.	100,000 00

TABLE P—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Prince George's County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Agricultural Fair Associations	1	$5,000 00
Banks	2	75,000 00
Building Associations	1	50,000 00
Canning Companies	1	25,000 00
Cemetery Companies	2	20,500 00
Electric Light Companies	2	35,000 00
Express Companies	1	100,000 00
Hall Companies	2	3,300 00
Home Investment Companies	2	300,000 00
Improvement Associations	3	96,000 00
Roller Mills Companies	1	14,000 00
Steamboat Companies	1	30,000 00
Title Companies	1	1,000 00
Totals	20	$754,800 00

TABLE Q.

Showing the Incorporations of Queen Anne's County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Centreville National Bank of Maryland	Centreville.	——, 1876.	$75,000 00
The Business Men's Association of Queen Anne's County	Centreville.	September 27, 1898.	5,000 00
The Centreville Manufacturing Co. of Queen Anne's County	Centreville.	March 3, 1888.	16,000 00
The Sudlersville Building & Loan Asso. of Queen Anne's Co.	Sudlersville.	November 1, 1898.	1,500 00
Queen Anne's National Bank	Centreville.	——, 1884.	75,000 00
Workingmen's Permanent Building & Loan Association of Queen Anne's County	Centreville.	——, 1871.	46,125 00

Summary of Incorporations of Queen Anne's County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks	2	$150,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	2	47,625 00
Business Men's Associations	1	5,000 00
Manufacturing Associations	1	16,000 00
Totals	6	$218,625 00

TABLE R.

Showing the Incorporations of Somerset County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Afro-American Building & Loan Association	Fairmount.	December 28, 1895.	$200,000 00
Bank of Crisfield	Crisfield.	December 12, 1892.	25,000 00
Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Co	Crisfield.	July 6, 1892.	40,000 00
Crisfield Opera House Association	Crisfield.	January 24, 1898.	3,000 00
Crisfield Telephone Exchange	Crisfield.	March 7, 1896.	2,000 00
Journal Publishing Co	Princess Anne.	January 12, 1897.	2,000 00
Leader Publishing Co	Crisfield.	January 23, 1895.	2,100 00
Oriole Telephone Co	Oriole.	April 14, 1898.	1,500 00
People's Bank of Somerset County	Princess Anne.	November 14, 1895.	25,000 00
Princess Anne Clothing Manufacturing Co	Princess Anne.	March 17, 1898.	10,000 00
Princess Anne Milling Co	Princess Anne.	February 19, 1897.	4,000 00
Princess Anne Telephone Co	Princess Anne.	May 4, 1895.	1,000 00
Savings Bank of Somerset County	Princess Anne.	June 4, 1889.	50,000 00
Somerset Savings Bank & Loan Association	Crisfield.	May 19, 1893.	500,000 00
Somerset Savings & Loan Association	Princess Anne.	July 13, 1897.	150,000 00
Westover Academy Co	Westover.	July 3, 1894.	1,400 00

TABLE R—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Somerset County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Academy Companies	1	$1,400 00
Banks, National	2	50,000 00
Banks, Savings	3	700,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	1	200,000 00
Clothing Manufacturing Companies	1	10,000 00
Ice Manufacturing Companies	1	40,000 00
Milling Companies	1	4,000 00
Opera House Associations	1	3,000 00
Publishing Companies	2	4,100 00
Telephone Companies	2	2,500 00
Telephone Exchanges	1	2,000 00
Totals	16	$1,017,000 00

TABLE S.

Showing the Incorporations of St. Mary's County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
A. E. Bowling Co. (Limited)	Mechanicsville.	October 22, 1891.	$5,000 00
Bluff Point Summer Resort Co	Bluff Point.	March 14, 1876.	35,000 00
Chaptico Joint Stock Wharf & Transportation Co	Chaptico Wharf.	March 26, 1870.	5,000 00
Land & Immigration Co. of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Md		July 12, 1872.	100,000 00
Leonardtown Joint Stock & Transportation Co	Leonardtown.	April 15, 1885	500 00
National Colored Reform Association	Leonardtown.	May 16, 1894.	5,000 00
St. Mary's Reading Room & Debating Society	Leonardtown.	September 22, 1868	50,000 00
Town Hall Co. of Leonardtown	Leonardtown.	December 4, 1894.	1,000 00

Summary of Incorporations of St. Mary's County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Colored Reform Associations	1	$5,000 00
Land and Improvement Companies	1	100,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	1	5,000 00
Reading Room and Debating Societies	1	50,000 00
Summer Resort Companies	1	35,000 00
Town Hall Companies	1	1,000 00
Transportation Companies	2	5,500 00
Totals	8	$201,500 00

TABLE T.

Showing the Incorporations of Talbot County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Avon Hotel Co	Easton.	January 14, 1893.	$20,000 00
Cemetery Association	Easton.	October 6, 1884.	500 00
Claiborne Land Co	Claiborne.	September 25, 1897.	15,000 00
Easton Creamery Co.	Easton.	April 14, 1890.	3,000 00
Easton Gas & Electric Light Co	Easton.	January 23, 1899.	30,000 00
Easton Ice Co	Easton.	January 27, 1893.	12,000 00
Easton National Bank	Easton.	———, 1805.	200,000 00
Easton Packing Co	Easton.	March 19, 1898.	1,200 00
Easton Town Hall Co	Easton.	July 26, 1870.	6,000 00
Easton Water Co	Easton.	August 16, 1884.	60,000 00
Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank	Easton.	June, 1889.	50,000 00
Maryland Nautical Academy	Easton.	May 9, 1897.	5,000 00
Masonic Hall Association	Easton.	March 8, 1872.	20,000 00
Moreland Improvement Co	Easton.	May 4, 1893.	12,000 00
Nickerson Fertilizer Co	Easton.	January 29, 1892.	40,000 00
Oxford Cemetery Co	Oxford.	November 30, 1881.	5,000 00
Oxford Ice Co	Oxford.	September 22, 1898.	5,000 00
Oxford Supply Co	Oxford.	September 24, 1898.	500 00
Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Co	Easton.	March 6, 1896.	25,000 00
Spring Hill Cemetery Association	Easton.	July 15, 1876.	15,000 00
Talbot County Fair Association	Easton.	January 10, 1887.	20,000 00
Trappe Creamery Co	Trappe.	May 26, 1892.	3,500 00
Trappe Wharf Co	Trappe Landing.	March 21, 1881.	400 00
Tunis, W. W. & Bro. Lumber Co	Tunis Mills.	March 13, 1889.	25,000 00
Union Telephone Co	Easton.	March 5, 1895.	5,000 00
Workingmen's Building & Loan Association	St. Michaels.	May 31, 1872.	100,000 00
Workingmen's Building & Loan Association	Tunis Mills.	March 2, 1880.	50,000 00
Workingmen's Permanent Building & Loan Association	Easton.	March 25, 1870.	250,000 00
Wrightson Packing Co	Easton.	July 3, 1896.	5,000 00

TABLE T—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Talbot County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	2	$250,000 00
Building Associations	3	400,000 00
Cemetery Companies	3	20,500 00
Creamery Companies	2	6,500 00
Fair Associations	1	20,000 00
Fertilizer Companies	1	40,000 00
Gas and Electric Light Companies	1	30,000 00
Hall Companies	2	26,000 00
Hardware Companies	1	25,000 00
Hotel Companies	1	20,000 00
Ice Companies	2	17,000 00
Improvement Companies	1	12,000 00
Land Companies	1	15,000 00
Lumber Companies	1	25,000 00
Nautical Academies	1	5,000 00
Packing Companies	2	6,200 00
Supply Companies	1	500 00
Telephone Companies	1	5,000 00
Water Companies	1	60,000 00
Wharf Companies	1	400 00
Totals	29	$984,100 00

TABLE U.

Showing the Incorporations of Washington County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Baer Double Lock Wire Fence Co	Washington County.	April 23, 1894.	$5,000 00
Bakersville Cemetery Association	Bakersville.	October 15, 1894.	500 00
Beaver Creek Cemetery Co	Washington County.	June 24, 1891.	975 00
Beaver Creek & South Mountain Turnpike Co	Washington County.	August 13, 1868.	16,000 00
Bester Ice Co	Hagerstown.	February 14, 1894.	25,000 00
Big Spring Co-operative Creamery Co	Washington County.	January 27, 1893.	3,000 00
Blue Ridge Electric Railway & Power Co	Washington County.	September 2, 1897.	200,000 00
Blue Ridge Hotel Co	Washington County.	March 30, 1883.	100,000 00
Boonsboro Fruit Package, Saw & Planing Mill & Coal Co	Boonsboro.	March 10, 1892.	6,000 00
Boonsboro Water Co	Boonsboro.	March 21, 1892.	10,000 00
Cascade Land & Improvement Co	Washington County.	March 16, 1898.	5,000 00
Citizens' Development Co	Hagerstown.	September 19, 1890.	75,000 00
Chesapeake & Ohio Transportation Co	Washington County.	November 30, 1893.	250,000 00
Crawford Manufacturing Co	Washington County.	May 15, 1891.	100,000 00
Danzer Lumber Co	Hagerstown.	March 28, 1887.	20,000 00
Downsville & Hagerstown Turnpike Co	Washington County.	May 31, 1887.	12,000 00
Excelsior Hall Improvement Co	Smithsburg.	April 4, 1893.	1,000 00
Fairview Cemetery Co	Keedysville.	February 11, 1873.	2,000 00
First National Bank	Hagerstown.	———, 1865.	100,000 00
Gapland Turnpike Co	Washington County.	October 31, 1892.	5,000 00
Hagerstown Bank	Hagerstown.	———, 1806.	150,000 00
Hagerstown Electric Co	Hagerstown.	March 8, 1889.	60,000 00
Hagerstown Furniture Co	Hagerstown.	April 25, 1885.	9,000 00
Hagerstown Ice Co	Hagerstown.	February 19, 1890.	28,000 00
Hagerstown Light & Heat Co	Hagerstown.	April 29, 1891.	35,000 00
Hagerstown Mail Publishing Co	Hagerstown.	May 14, 1888.	10,000 00
Hagerstown Manufacturing, Mining & Land Improvement Co	Hagerstown.	February 15, 1890.	500,000 00
Hagerstown Railway Co	Hagerstown.	May 14, 1896.	200,000 00

TABLE U—Continued.

Showing the Incorporations of Washington County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Hagerstown Seminary Co	Hagerstown.	May 25, 1895.	$60,000 00
Hagerstown Spoke & Bending Co	Hagerstown.	April 23, 1880.	60,000 00
Hagerstown Steam Engine & Machine Co	Hagerstown.	March 12, 1874.	40,000 00
Hancock Bank	Hancock	———, 1894.	6,250 00
Hancock Bridge Co	Hancock.	October 1, 1890.	40,000 00
Hall Bridge Association of Leitersburg	Leitersburg.	April 21, 1896.	800 00
Herald Publishing Co	Hagerstown.	September 1, 1891.	14,625 00
Marsh Turnpike Co	Washington County.	March 24, 1870.	15,000 00
Masonic Temple Association	Hagerstown.	February 5, 1898.	15,000 00
Mountain View Cemetery Association	Sharpsburg.	April 16, 1883.	2,000 00
Middle States Loan, Building & Construction Co	Hagerstown.	September 26, 1890.	500,000 00
Ness Manufacturing Co	Hagerstown.	February 26, 1891.	9,500 00
Peoples' National Bank	Hagerstown.	June 14, 1893.	100,000 00
Potomac Bridge Co	Williamsport.	August 6, 1894.	40,000 00
Second National Bank	Hagerstown.	———, 1889.	100,000 00
Southern Development Co	Hagerstown.	March 4, 1891.	100,000 00
South Mountain Railway & Electric Light & Power Co.	Boonsboro.	November 8, 1893.	150,000 00
Washington County National Bank	Williamsport.	———, 1834.	100,000 00
Washington County Water Co	Hagerstown.	November 26, 1880.	80,000 00
West End Improvement Co	Hagerstown.	September 30, 1890.	125,000 00
West End Investment Co	Hagerstown.	October 9, 1891.	125,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co. of Baltimore City	Washington County.	May 28, 1872.	60,000 00
Windsor Knitting Mills Co	Hagerstown.	August 10, 1891.	9,000 00

TABLE U—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Washington County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, National	6	$556,250 00
Bridge Companies	3	80,800 00
Cemetery Companies	4	5,475 00
Creamery Companies	1	3,000 00
Development Companies	2	175,000 00
Electric Companies	1	60,000 00
Electric Railway and Power Companies	3	550,000 00
Engine and Machine Companies	1	40,000 00
Furniture Companies	1	9,000 00
Hotel Companies	1	100,000 00
Ice Companies	2	53,000 00
Improvement Companies	4	631,000 00
Investment Companies	1	125,000 00
Knitting Mill Companies	1	9,000 00
Loan and Building Associations	1	500,000 00
Light and Heat Companies	1	35,000 00
Lumber Companies	1	20,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	2	109,500 00
Miscellaneous Companies	1	6,000 00
Publishing Companies	2	24,625 00
Seminary Companies	1	60,000 00
Spoke and Bending Companies	1	60,000 00
Telegraph Companies	1	60,000 00
Temple Associations	1	15,000 00
Transportation Companies	1	250,000 00
Turnpike Companies	4	48,000 00
Water Companies	2	90,000 00
Wire Fence Companies	1	5,000 00
Totals	51	$3,680,650 00

TABLE V.

Showing the Incorporations of Wicomico County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Bethel-Laurel-Sharptown Telephone Co	Sharptown.	January 27, 1896.	$3,000 00
Salisbury Ice Manufacturing Co	Salisbury.	April 7, 1890.	20,000 00
Salisbury Permanent Building & Loan Association	Salisbury.	March 10, 1887.	150,000 00
Salisbury Water Co	Salisbury.	March 28, 1887.	200,000 00
The Bank of Delmar	Delmar.	December 14, 1896.	25,000 00
The Claiborn Packing & Improvement Co	Salisbury.	May 27, 1893.	4,000 00
The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank	Salisbury.	December 21, 1892.	25,000 00
The Jackson Bros. Co	Salisbury.	March 29, 1894.	500,000 00
The Lankford-Slemons Brick Co	Salisbury.	December 1, 1891.	2,000 00
The Powellsville Manufacturing Co	Powellsville.	March 29, 1898.	3,000 00
The Rockawalkin Canning Co	Rockawalkin.	February 26, 1898.	1,000 00
The Salisbury Shirt Co	Salisbury.	March 20, 1894.	40,000 00
The Wicomico Building & Local Association	Salisbury.	March 28, 1894.	200,000 00
The Wicomico Telephone Co	Salisbury.	July 23, 1898.	2,500 00
The Victor Packing Co	Wicomico County.	January 31, 1899.	10,000 00

TABLE V—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Wicomico County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks	2	$50,000 00
Brick Companies	1	2,000 00
Building Associations	2	350,000 00
Canning Companies	1	1,000 00
Lumber Companies	1	500,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	2	23,000 00
Packing Companies	2	14,000 00
Shirt Companies	1	40,000 00
Telephone Companies	2	5,500 00
Water Companies	1	200,000 00
Totals	15	$1,185,500 00

TABLE W.

Showing the Incorporations of Worcester County, with Location, Date of Incorporation, and Capital Stock.

Title.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Berlin Building & Loan Association	Berlin.	November 19, 1894.	$2,000,000 00
Berlin Improvement Co.	Berlin.	October 28, 1892.	5,000 00
Citizens' Power & Light Co. of Pocomoke City	Pocomoke City.	February, 1895.	5,000 00
Commercial & Savings Bank	Snow Hill.	September 27, 1897.	25,000 00
Equitable Building & Loan Association	Snow Hill.	August 9, 1894.	50,000 00
Peninsular Press Co. of Worcester County	Snow Hill.	November 6, 1893.	1,000 00
Pocomoke City Building & Loan Association	Pocomoke City.	June 15, 1893.	50,000 00
Pocomoke City Engine House Co.	Pocomoke City.	January 1, 1891.	700 00
Pocomoke Packing Co.	Pocomoke City.	March 14, 1898.	1,200 00
Pocomoke Transportation Co.	Pocomoke City.	September 8, 1896.	10,000 00
Snow Hill Building & Loan Association	Snow Hill.	May 30, 1891.	2,000,000 00
Snow Hill Electric Light & Power Co.	Snow Hill.	December 4, 1889.	12,000 00
Steel Pier & Railway Co.	Ocean City.	May 27, 1896.	50,000 00
Worcester Telephone Co.	Snow Hill.	April 22, 1898.	2,500 00

TABLE W—Concluded.

Summary of Incorporations of Worcester County.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Banks, Savings	1	$25,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	4	4,100,000 00
City Engine House Companies	1	700 00
Electric Light and Power Companies	2	17,000 00
Improvement Companies	1	5,000 00
Packing Companies	1	1,200 00
Pier and Railway Companies	1	50,000 00
Preserving Companies	1	1,000 00
Telephone Companies	1	2,500 00
Transportation Companies	1	10,000 00
Totals	14	$4,212,400 00

TABLE X.

County Incorporations—General Summary.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Academy Companies	2	$6,400 00
Agricultural Associations	4	40,000 00
Agricultural and Driving Associations	2	7,000 00
Agricultural Live Stock Improvement Cos	1	2,500 00
Athletic Associations	2	31,500 00
Banks, National	46	3,386,250 00
Banks, Savings	11	835,000 00
Bath Companies	1	1,100 00
Beneficial Associations	3	3,500 00
Bleach and Dye Works	1	50,000 00
Bolt and Nut Companies	1	100,000 00
Box Companies	2	20,000 00
Brass and Metal Works	1	10,000 00
Brick Companies	9	229,000 00
Bridge Companies	4	90,800 00
Broom Companies	2	25,000 00
Building Associations	10	10,842,000 00
Building and Loan Associations	96	22,780,625 00
Burial Case Companies	1	20,000 00
Business Companies	2	8,000 00
Camp-Meeting Companies	1	5,000 00
Can Companies	1	25,000 00
Canning Companies	6	67,000 00
Car Works	1	300,000 00
Cement Manufacturing Companies	2	250,000 00
Cemetery Companies	30	217,000 00
Ceramic Companies	1	6,000 00
Cereal Companies	1	20,000 00
Charities Hospital Associations	1	10,000 00
Chemical Companies	2	101,000 00
Clothing Manufacturing Companies	1	10,000 00
Club Associations	11	72,500 00
Coach Companies	2	5,000 00
Coal Companies	10	15,057,000 00
Coal and Iron Companies	1	300,000 00
Colleges	3	15,500 00
Colored Reform Associations	1	5,000 00
Construction Companies	4	200,000 00
Co-operative Companies	1	5,000 00
Copper Mining Companies	1	300,000 00
Creameries	26	119,375 00
Development Companies	4	201,000 00
Distilling Companies	6	550,000 00
Door and Sash Companies	1	30,000 00
Driving Park Associations	1	2,000 00
Drug Companies	3	20,000 00
Electrical Companies	1	7,000 00
Electric Light Companies	14	557,000 00
Electric Light and Power Companies	11	12,427,000 00
Electric Light and Water Companies	6	525,000 00
Elevator Companies	1	20,000 00
Engine House Companies	1	700 00
Engine and Machine Companies	1	40,000 00
Exchange Associations	1	1,000 00

TABLE X—Continued.

County Incorporations—General Summary.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Express Companies	1	$100,000 00
Fair Associations	2	25,000 00
Farm and House Furnishing Companies	1	10,000 00
Fence Companies	2	112,000 00
Fertilizer Companies	4	114,000 00
Filston Farm	1	150,000 00
Fire and Salvage Companies	1	50 00
Flint Companies	2	40,000 00
Foundries	1	50,000 00
Furniture Companies	2	24,000 00
Gas and Electric Light Companies	3	230,000 00
Gas Light Companies	8	1,300,000 00
Glass Companies	6	158,000 00
Grange Companies	2	7,500 00
Granite Companies	3	145,000 00
Green Stone Companies	1	60,000 00
Grocery Companies	1	15,000 00
Hall Companies	27	123,210 00
Hardware Companies	3	49,000 00
Hinge Companies	1	50,000 00
Horse, Cattle and Poultry Companies	1	500 00
Hosiery Companies	2	20,000 00
Hotel Companies	10	1,483,000 00
Hunting Horse Companies	1	5,000 00
Ice Manufacturing Companies	8	160,000 00
Immigration Associations	1	500 00
Improvement Companies	26	8,167,800 00
Industrial Association	1	2,000 00
Institutions	1	2,000 00
Insurance Companies	1	100,000 00
Investment Companies	6	685,000 00
Iron Companies	1	5,000,000 00
Iron and Oil Companies	1	50,000 00
Iron and Steel Companies	1	100,000 00
Joint Stock Associations	1	10,000 00
Kaolin Manufacturing Company	1	25,000 00
Knitting Mills Companies	1	9,000 00
Land Companies	10	1,260,000 00
Land and Building Associations	2	1,168,000 00
Land and Improvement Companies	16	710,500 00
Leather Companies	1	10,000 00
Light and Heat Companies	1	35,000 00
Lime and Brick Companies	4	110,000 00
Lime Companies	1	2,000 00
Lime and Chemical Companies	4	215,000 00
Literary Associations	7	55,600 00
Loan Companies	1	25,000 00
Loan and Savings Associations	17	4,088,000 00
Loan and Security Companies	1	5,000 00
Loan and Trust Companies	1	100,000 00
Lock and Dock Companies	1	500,000 00
Lumber Companies	11	634,000 00
Lyceum Companies	4	6,500 00

TABLE X—Continued.

County Incorporations—General Summary.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Mænnerchor Companies	1	$5,000 00
Manufacturing Companies	27	2,148,500 00
Marble Companies	1	100,000 00
Mercantile Companies	2	20,000 00
Merchants and Manufacturers Associations	1	5,000 00
Milling Companies	8	309,500 00
Mineral Spring Companies	2	330,000 00
Mining Companies	5	4,800,000 00
Mining and Milling Companies	1	200,000 00
Miscellaneous Companies	31	4,311,250 00
Motor Companies	1	5,000,000 00
New Assembly Room Association	1	3,500 00
Nitrogene Companies	1	30,000 00
Nursery and Floral Companies	2	60,000 00
Oil Companies	2	625,000 00
Opera House Companies	2	13,000 00
Packing Companies	10	127,400 00
Paint Manufacturing Compaines	1	5,000 00
Park Companies	4	665,000 00
Park Improvement Companies	1	10,000 00
Patent Companies	1	1,000 00
Pleasure Companies	1	1,500 00
Preserving Companies	2	11,000 00
Printing and Publishing Companies	20	218,825 00
Pulp and Paper Companies	6	2,380,000 00
Railroad Companies	7	895,000 00
Railway Companies	22	2,330,500 00
Real Estate Companies	4	82,000 00
Rolling Mill Companies	3	116,500 00
School Companies	1	40,000 00
Seminary Companies	2	110,000 00
Shirt Companies	1	40,000 00
Shoe Manufacturing Companies	3	95,000 00
Slate Companies	4	215,800 00
Soap Companies	1	20,000 00
Spoke and Bending Companies	1	60,000 00
Steamboat Companies	3	68,250 00
Steel Companies	1	1,000,000 00
Sterilized Food Companies	1	3,000 00
Stock Yard Associations	3	1,900,000 00
Stone Companies	4	553,500 00
Stone Crushing Companies	1	4,000 00
Storage Companies	1	100,000 00
Store Companies	5	157,000 00
Stove Manufacturing Companies	1	75,000 00
Summer Resort Companies	1	35,000 00
Supply Companies	3	40,500 00
Tanning Companies	3	85,000 00
Target Companies	1	100,000 00
Telegraph Companies	7	4,820,000 00
Telegraph and Telephone Companies	2	75,000 00
Telephone Companies	22	276,900 00
Telephone Exchanges	1	2,000 00
Temple Associations	2	65,000 00

TABLE X—Concluded.

County Incorporations—General Summary.

Title.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Tin Plate Mills	1	$150,000 00
Title Companies	1	1,000 00
Towing and Lightering Companies	1	50,000 00
Transportation Companies	4	265,500 00
Trust and Deposit Companies	1	100,000 00
Turnpike Companies	25	334,000 00
Water Companies	19	742,000 00
Water and Light Companies	2	65,000 00
Well Digging Companies	1	500 00
Wire Fence Companies	3	55,000 00
Wharf Companies	5	136,400 00
Wheel Companies	1	50,000 00
Yacht Clubs	1	1,000 00
Totals	887	$134,163,735 00

COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

COAL INDUSTRY.

THE COAL INDUSTRY OF MARYLAND.

Among the industrial enterprises of Maryland none is deserving of special attention more so than our coal industry. For over fifty years it has been a source of great profit to the State, and the superior quality of the coal has made Maryland, as a coal mining centre, famous the world over. These coal beds lie in the body of the mountains running through Allegany and Garrett counties, and are known as part of the Allegany range, covering an area of about twenty-five miles long by five miles wide.

Coal was first discovered here in 1804, although extensive developments did not take place until some years later. In 1825 small shipments were made from Cumberland to Georgetown by means of flat boats on the Potomac River. At first these were only capable of transporting 300 bushels of coal, but were eventually increased to a capacity of 1500 bushels.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL FIELDS.

The Maryland Mining Company was organized in 1828 and ten years later a charter was granted to the Maryland and New York Iron & Coal Company, at which period the first organized effort to operate the coal fields commenced. Between 1864 and 1870 these corporations combined under the name of the Consolidation Company. Prior to 1842 miners would devote their attention to other pursuits during the summer months and mine coal throughout the winter. The principal mine of those days was the old "Eckhart" mine, from which coal was hauled to Cumberland in wagons and unloaded along the banks of the Potomac, being afterwards loaded in boats, so that with the aid of spring freshets it could be carried down the river.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was extended to Cumberland in November, 1842, and from that year to 1854, inclusive, shipments were made over it to the extent of 1,872,109 tons.

In 1850 the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was completed from Georgetown to Cumberland and 4,042 tons were shipped over the canal during that year. The Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. R. Co. was chartered in 1850 and bought the Railroad from Mt. Savage to Cumberland, a distance of thirteen miles. In 1854 this road was extended to Frostburg, and in 1859 tracks were laid to Lonaconing. In 1846 the Maryland Mining Company built the Eckhart branch road from Cumberland to Eckhart, but sold to the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co. in 1852. The George's Creek Coal and Iron Co. built a road from Lonaconing to Piedmont in 1852, but sold to the Cumberland and Pennsylvania in 1863, thus giving this company a line running directly through the heart of the coal fields of the State, extending from Cumberland to Piedmont, a distance of 34 miles.

The George's Creek and Cumberland R. R. Co. constructed a railroad over and around the mountains from Cumberland to Lonaconing in 1881.

The completion of this road effected considerable change throughout the region, for prior to this the Cumberland and Pennsylvania and Eckhart branch railroads enjoyed exclusively the transportation of coal from the mining region to Cumberland. Most of the mines were opened directly in the face of the mountain some distance from the valley through which the railroads run, consequently companies operating these mines had to run their coal down to the "tipple" by means of inclined planes. The construction of the new road obviated the necessity of these, so quite a number of the coal companies have been shipping for the past 18 years over the George's Creek and Cumberland R. R.

From the record here given, it can be seen to what extent the development of the Cumberland coal deposits figured in the extension of our transportation facilities from the seaboard at Baltimore and Washington westward. The extension of these lines made the tide-water cities of the east easily accessible,

thereby greatly increasing the value and importance of our coal fields, for there is no place in the world containing beds of coal of such superior quality, so aptly situated for economical mining and shipping.

From Piedmont to Baltimore by way of the B. & O. R. R. is 206 miles. From Cumberland to Baltimore, by same line, is 178 miles; from Cumberland to Georgetown by way of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 184 miles, and from the State line to Amboy 365 miles.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The great flood in 1889 almost destroyed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, after which the coal operators had considerable difficulty in securing cars for the transportation of coal. For over two years navigation on this artificial water-way was stopped. However, after a good deal of effort and the expenditure of a large amount of money, it was finally repaired, and on August 23, 1891, the first boat of any description that had arrived in two years came to Cumberland. This was the pay boat, which had taken about five days in making the trip from Georgetown, and it was given a hearty welcome by the workmen along the line. Through litigation the canal was eventually placed in the hands of receivers, this being necessary because the company had become indebted to various persons for labor, and supplies and material furnished since 1877. A large majority of those to whom the canal company was indebted were poor people, and the loss of their claims being a hardship upon them, an effort was made to have the State waive its liens on all property and the tolls and revenues of the company in favor of all claims, for labor and material furnished between the years of January, 1877, and January, 1889; and also in favor of all valid and subsisting judgments against the company on the court records. This resulted in the passage of a law in 1896 waiving such liens, since which most of the claims have been settled on a basis of fifty per cent.

This has given rise to much speculation as to the final disposition of the canal. While for several years it has fallen far short of its former prestige, yet the people resident along its

borders and those interested in the shipment of coal over it, trust that its days of usefulnes as a means of transportation is not a thing of the past.

It has for many years been a source of profit to hundreds of industrious men, but the uncertainties attending its career have in the past few years caused many of them to seek other sources of employment. The Board of Public Works having jurisdiction over the large interests owned by the State in this canal recently decided to consider bids for the State's interests, but only one bid was received and that was from Mr. Chas. K. Lord, of Baltimore, the amount being $300,000. This was not accepted and the matter is still unsettled. It was generally thought that if the State's interest was purchased by some new company, the likelihood of another railroad from Cumberland to Washington would be highly probable. From 1850 there was much rivalry between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as they pursued very near the same routes, but it is said that of late years this spirit has not been so rife; that the conditions in general have been such as to make the purchase of the canal less desirable by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is claimed that this corporation already controls large interests in the canal, and time alone can divulge to what extent and in what way the canal will serve as a factor in the transportation of coal from the mountains of Western Maryland.

AREA AND EXTENT OF COAL BEDS.

The total area of this coal field is estimated at about 44,000 acres, of which over 17,000 acres contain what is known as the "Big Vein," commonly called the "14-foot vein." Quite a number of smaller veins run through the entire field, although some of them are considered to be of no commercial value, being from a few inches to 2½ feet in thickness.

In ten beds, however, the grand total amounts to 54 feet. The most productive and the one which has thus far commanded pretty much all the attention of those interested in mining operations, is the "14-foot vein." This vein of coal is certainly an exceptional one and is particularly remarkable for its

regularity of form, uniformity of thickness, the few breaks found in it and the ease with which it is traced. This name "14-foot vein" gives an incorrect impression of the amount of coal actually obtained from it, for while some of it has been of that thickness in the lower end of the basin, yet in the other sections the thickness varies. In the mines now worked in the eastern end of the basin, the real thickness of the bed is about 8 feet. In the central portion of the basin, although the thickness of this vein may reach 12 feet, until within the past three or four years there is hardly a mine in which it can be said that more than 10 feet of coal has been worked to any extent, while most of them have only about 7 feet 6 inches. The western end of the basin is similar to the eastern end and the veins run somewhat in the same proportions.

BOTTOM COAL.

The lower portion of this coal bed contains two small seams of slate, each about 1 inch thick, and for years many of the operators selected the choice or middle coal and sacrificed the rest, which is technically known as "bottom coal." The opinion that considerable waste was being sustained through a pursuance of this method was given much credence, and for some time back the companies, with few exceptions, have been taking out the "bottom coal." The greatest of care is required in separating the slate, and the operators claim that no damage accrues through the lifting of the bottoms. In some places the seams of slate run with remarkable uniformity, being easily separated from the coal, while in others it is not uniform and sticks to the coal, requiring much time and the hardest labor to separate it. Its thickness ranges from 2½ to 3 feet and lies, as its name indicates, at the bottom of the seam. It is separated from the "breast coal" by a stratum of slate about 1 inch in thickness, and 1 foot below this there is a similar layer of slate.

Among the miners, opinions vary as to the wisdom of lifting this coal. Some of them contend that in certain mines it would have been more profitable to the mine owners had they left the bottom coal unmined, because they argue that before

the "bottoms" were lifted most of the top coal, from 2 to 3 feet in thickness, was obtained.

The top coal, they assert, is superior to that taken from the "bottoms." The mine owners claim to have put this matter through a thorough, positive test, evidencing beyond question, that they have profited by lifting this coal, and consequently "bottom" coal is excavated throughout the region generally and whenever practicable.

A MORE PRACTICAL METHOD OF COAL MINING.

A careful study of this and other phases of the coal industry was no doubt prompted by the thought of the millions of tons that had been shipped away and because of the enormous and ever increasing annual output. The importance of our coal industry is an economic question that should be taken into careful consideration, for it has been said that thousands and thousand of tons that might have been taken out have been buried and lost through a lack of proper care and supervision on the part of those who had the mines in charge. No better evidence of this is needed than the fact that a number of the companies opening up old workings which were supposed to have been worked out years ago. Many of them have been reopened, and with an application of the latest improved methods and with the best of care, much good coal has been taken therefrom. A thorough protection of the coal industry is a question that can not be confined to any one special point, but must be viewed in its broadest sense, as not being of importance to the miner alone, but that it has a far-reaching influence over the welfare of our communities at large.

It is not only the actual workers at the mine, as the miners, the engineers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths and general laborers, but it also includes the vast multitude of men employed in machine and car shops, railroad hands, stevedores, sailors, and the large number of men employed in the shipyards, sawmills, and forests of the State and country, as well as those of various employments in the communities which depend solely on the operation of the mines for their daily sustenance and common welfare.

ESTIMATES ON QUANTITY OF COAL.

Experts in coal mining estimated in 1854 that the three most important veins would furnish the following quantities.

Big Vein	266,200,000 tons.
Six Foot Vein	580,800,000 "
Four Foot Vein	363,000,000 "
Total	1,210,000,000 "

This estimate was for the three veins alone. It has also been estimated by competent judges that the available amount of Cumberland coal was 4,000,000,000 tons.

Between the last of December, 1854, and the last of December, 1898, there has been taken from this region about 101,255,745 tons, and deducting this from the lowest estimate of 1854 it would show that there are yet about 1,108,744,255 tons to be mined from these three veins. The average yearly output from the mines in the past five years has been about 4,838,169 tons.

Should the present rate of mining continue, these three veins alone would not be exhausted in the next two hundred and forty years. From the extensive increase in the annual output from year to year and because of the improvements and greater facilities for mining and transportation, it can reasonably be expected that the average yield will be greatly increased.

The State Agricultural Chemist estimated, in 1854, that the big vein contained 354,933,333 tons, and deducting one-fourth for waste, this vein might be expected to yield 266,200,000 tons. Taking from this the 101,255,745 tons mined from 1854 to 1898, we have yet to mine 164,944,745 tons. With the last year's output as an average, the big vein coal alone ought to last over twenty-five years.

The six-foot vein is reckoned to average 9,680 tons per acre, and could furnish 774,400,000 tons; deducting the waste it will yield 580,800,000 tons of mercantile coal.

The four-foot vein is averaged at 6,050 tons per acre, and the whole vein ought to produce 453,750,000 tons, of which 363,000,000 could be put on the market.

FUTURE OF BIG VEIN COAL.

Of late years the miners have viewed with much concern the vast amount of territory undermined, but if the estimates given are at all reliable, over one-half of the big vein coal is yet to be mined. Recently a number of the companies have been experimenting with the smaller veins, and that coupled with the fact that their big vein mines will be worked out within a few more years, leads to the belief that similar conditions exist all over the region. Such, however, is not the case, for in what is called the "upper part of the creek" a vast amount of territory abounds with this coal. This is largely controlled by the Consolidation Coal Company, one of the oldest, and by far the largest operators in the George's Creek region. A short time ago this company opened a new mine, called Ocean No. 7, about two miles from the town of Ocean, and this opening is destined to prove one of the most valuable and productive coal mines in the country.

For a considerable time three shifts, that is three sets of men working eight hours each, have been engaged steadily, driving main-ways or headings, so that cross-headings and rooms could be driven, thereby giving employment to a great many men. Within the past year miners from all sections of the mining region have gone to work here, and a great many of them have built their own homes, so that what was looked upon as a rugged, dense wilderness several years ago has given way to the iron hand of progress. Quite a little villiage has been built up, called Lord, after Mr. C. K. Lord, president of the Consolidation Coal Company. This company employs in all of its mines over 1,600 men, including five foremen, 14 clerks, 4 weighmasters, 4 inspectors, 57 roadmen, 17 carpenters, 16 blacksmiths, 82 timbermen, 4 watchmen, 8 stablemen, 188 drivers, 10 pumpmen, 5 surveyors, 19 farm laborers, 9 engineers, 8 firemen, miscellaneous laborers 130, and about 1,100 miners. This force of men worked an average of 11½ months last year and the indications point to a continuation of their steady employment.

The Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company ships the second largest tonnage from the region. They operate mines in both the upper and lower sections. The first mine en route to Frostburg from Cumberland is owned by this company and is termed the Union mine. This company has considerable coal yet to mine, and will continue for many years an active factor in the mining operations of the George's Creek region.

The American Coal Company has figured conspicuously for a great many years as miners and shippers of George's Creek coal. They employ at present 396 men, namely, 28 mine laborers, averaging $1.77 per day; 46 outside laborers, making an average of $1.52 per day. They work 322 miners, and the average time worked last year was 283 days. Their big vein coal will last for some time, although at the present rate of mining they can not operate as extensively for very many years.

The Piedmont Mining Company, who give employment to 70 miners, 2 trackmen, 1 weighmaster, 5 drivers, 4 wheelmen and 12 laborers, opened a big vein mine at Franklin, and began shipping coal last March.

They have about 18 acres there and expect to open another mine in the neighborhood of Barton, where they have 15 acres of big vein coal.

It is evident from this and the great care exercised by all mine owners in excavating this coal, that its importance is fully appreciated, and consequently, Maryland can assuredly be depended upon for many years to come to furnish large quantities of the famous big vein coal.

SMALL VEIN COAL.

The small veins are not limited as much in extent as the big vein, and are estimated to contain much more coal. These, as yet, have not been fully exploited, although several companies are removing some coal from them. The most important of them are the 4-foot and 6-foot veins. The practical tests made in opening these veins show the coal to be of excellent quality, although, at times, much difficulty is experienced through seams of slate and sulphur running through the "breast." In and about the town of Barton, Allegany county, quite a good deal

of the 4-foot vein has been mined and shipped in the past two years. The New Central Company at Lonaconing has been working a small vein in conjunction with the large one, and the American Coal Company, at the same place, has had men at work opening small veins, although they have not shipped any of it to the markets.

These companies have been making tests in order to ascertain the real value of the coal and the possibilities of its future. Another advantage, by having their small veins in working order, arises in contemplation of the time when it will be necessary to operate them extensively throughout the region. The miners do not look forward to an operation of these veins encouragingly, for mining in these does not favorably compare with the large vein. The labor must be done in a stooping position, while in the big vein miners suit their convenience as to the position assumed in mining coal.

These lower seams of coal will not be so largely confined to Allegany county, for the great storehouses in the mountains of Garrett contain deposits of excellent coal. The 6-foot vein of coal now being worked in West Virginia is said to extend through the western section of Garrett and will, no doubt, soon be put to a practical test. In a great many parts of this county the 4-foot vein has been opened for the purpose of supplying local demand. There has been in contemplation for some time the extension of railroads into certain parts of Garrett, which, if successful, will result in still further efforts toward a thorough exploit of her coal deposits. It was suggested some time ago that the State inaugurate a movement to get a more thorough knowledge of the coal fields there, and doubtless the State would profit much by an investigation of this character. No one will gainsay the immense profits enjoyed in the past by Maryland through the operation of her coal fields, and the benefits derived cannot be compared to that yet to come through a more thorough and general development of her beds of coal.

A short time ago the small vein coal was put through a positive test on one of the divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the result proved it to be of splendid quality. A competent authority said it made equally as good a fire for steam heating

purposes as the big vein coal and was only inferior through the "clinkers" left in the fire grate. This would be due probably to the difficulty in keeping the coal clean, on account of seams of slate and sulphur running through it, and while necessitating a little more care and labor on the part of the fireman, yet it does not materially interfere with the quality, value or usefulness of the coal. The shipments of this coal will increase from time to time, as preparations are now being made to open mines in different sections of the region. The Piedmont Mining Company, who have 300 acres of the 4-foot seam, calculate on opening a mine some time during the coming fall.

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL.

In appearance the George's Creek coal is jet black and oft-times glossy.

A smooth top and clean, well-defined slips, with a hard slick bottom slate, enables the miners to excavate it in hard, massive lumps. In this condition it certainly looks well, and is not so apt to pulverize or break in shipping. When the top and bottom are rugged, with unclean slips running through the "breast," the coal is, as a rule, soft and fryable, but nevertheless possessed of the superior quality for which this coal is noted. For the generation of steam it stands almost unrivalled and is positively not surpassed by any other coal in any section of the world. The bitumen it contains makes it readily inflammable and is not susceptible of dampening the fire by each additional application of coal.

A practical analysis of this coal recently made defined its parts as follows:

"If a piece of George's Creek coal is divided into its component parts, about 76 per cent. of the whole would be fixed carbon, 20 per cent. would consist of volatile matter, and the balance, or 4 per cent., would contain the ash and what are called the impurities of the coal. The first named part, 'fixed carbon,' is one of the simple elements. The diamond, black lead and charcoal are pure carbon, and the increased amount of it occurring in anthracite coal denotes the chemical difference between anthracite and bituminous. Carbon produces heat, and, chemically speaking, anthracite coal would produce more steam than bituminous,

and black lead more than either, but in practice such is not the case. A careful test made to get the steam-generating powers of various fuels showed that 1 pound of George's Creek coal evaporated 10 pounds of water, at 52 degrees, into steam at 220 degrees, while 1 pound of anthracite coal under the same conditions evaporated only 7 pounds of water.

"The 'volatile matter,' or combustible gases, in coal contain hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen.

"When a coal contains as much as 18 per cent. of volatile matter it is called 'semi-bituminous,' and when it contains as much as 30 per cent. it is called 'bituminous.'

"Ash is the inorganic matter of coal, and is incombustible. It is the earthy matter, and consists of silica, alumina, lime and oxide and bisulphide of iron. The commercial value of a coal is largely dependent on the amount and kind of ash which it contains. For if, in combustion, the ash melts and runs together in a soft mass, it adheres firmly to the grate-bars, clogs the draught, and prevents combustion. This mass, cooling, forms an exceedingly hard clinker, difficult to remove and corroding the iron bars.

"Sulphur is almost always present in coals, but in various forms; the familiar one is of iron pyrites, a brassy-like substance occurring in thin layers. Sulphur in coal does not necessarily interfere with combustion; but, on the contrary, assists it, as sulphur is highly inflammable, and burns with a clear blue flame; but the combination of pyrites, reduced by combustion to oxide of iron, with the potash, soda, lime and silica—the ash of coal—sometimes forms a clinker, and clinkers are unhandy things to have in a fire-box.

"This tendency of some coals to form clinkers in combustion can only be ascertained in an actual trial of the coal under the conditions for which it is intended. For over thirty years these practical tests have been made with the George's Creek coal by the principal coal consumers of the United States, and with one result—but little clinker is formed because of its great purity, and no necessity exists for cleaning fires oftener than once or twice daily."

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Definite information has always been difficult to secure as to cost of production, for it varies according to surrounding conditions. The workmen employed in and around the mines are to be considered in the calculation. The drivers, roadmen, brakemen, timbermen, foremen, carpenters, blacksmiths, weighmasters, dumpmen, engineers and miscellaneous laborers all figure in the cost of production. Then, there is the pumping of water from the mine, timber and other material necessary for a thorough and practical operation of the workings, all of which amount to quite an item. It has been estimated

that 15 cents per ton would cover the cost of labor and material, but parties interested in the shipping of coal claim that the expense averages about one-half of the price paid per ton for mining, which would make it 22 cents per ton. This added to the 45 cents paid the miner, minus the one cent for smithing, would make the total cost on board at mine about 66 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. The cost of production in this region is said to be considerably less than in a majority of the mines in other regions, principally because of the location of seams and the facilities for shipping the coal at the mines. The price paid per ton has varied considerably in the past 42 years, but since April, 1896, has been 45 cents per ton. The miners pay for keeping their tools in good condition at the rate of one cent per ton, consequently making the actual price paid for mining coal 44 cents.

METHODS OF PRODUCTION.

With many, but vague ideas are held as to the coal mines of Maryland and their methods of operation. In travelling through the lovely and romantic valley of George's Creek, one can see here and there large piles of black mining dirt, indicating that thereabout is a coal mine from which this dirt has been removed. This black dirt, known as "coal blossom," can be seen cropping out the sides of the mountain, giving evidence that within are beds of coal.

Most of the George's Creek mines have been driven directly in the mountain side at the section deemed most important to remove the coal within a given territory. The original opening is what is termed the main entry or main way, and, in many instances, runs right through the mountain, covering, at times, a distance of several miles. The mainways are driven usually at a width of 8 or 10 feet, and every five hundred feet, commonly called a square, other headings are driven crossways on each side, so that the coal in all sections of a given territory may become easily accessible. In the cross headings rooms are driven, probably ranging from 20 to 40 feet apart. These differ in width from 14 to 20 feet, and keeping the car tracks toward the "pillar" side of the room, with two rows of props,

the rooms are driven from one cross heading to, or nearly to, the heading, five hundred feet above.

When all the rooms are driven, it is customary to begin at the inside one to "pillar," that is, to take out the coal standing between the rooms. This is done by driving a "cross cut" through to the next room, after which they take as much coal from the lower end of the "cross cut" as they can consistently, and when the timbers begin to bend through the enlargement of space and the consequent bearing down of the region above, the miners devote as much attention as possible toward excavating the "stump," the small body of coal usually left above where the "cross cut" began. Here is where they often obtain considerable top coal, by occasionally drawing or cutting the timbers situated in the innermost parts of the "cross cut."

When the space is so extensive as to precipitate the great fall, warning is at times sounded by the breaking of the rock some distance above, which, with the shattered condition of the timbers, prepares the miners for the closing of the cut. The rumbling sound immediately preceding the fall causes them to recede to a safe distance, where they passively witness what would carry terror to the bravest of men. To those unaccustomed to this scene, one would think the whole earth was engaged in a vicious conflict, for thousands upon thousands of tons of rock in massive boulders come tumbling down, rolling and crashing against each other, giving a terrific sound that can be heard hundreds of yards away.

Frequently the rush of wind caused by the force of this fall blows out the light upon the miners' heads at a distance of 100 feet or more. The fall usually closes up against the lower corner of the "cross cut." The miner, as a rule, starts another cut a few feet from the fall and the same process, as before described, is repeatedly pursued until the pillar is mined within a reasonable distance of the heading, from which its origin as a room began. The miner in working a breast of coal ordinarily undermines it first by starting about a foot from the bottom slate and undermining in an angular form to an extent of from two to three feet. Then he "cuts" or "shears" the sides to the same depth. This being done he squares or

"scutches" the top of the breast, relieving it as much as possible upon every side. From the undermining, shearing and scutching process a real fine slack is produced, and this has often proven beneficial to the miner in case of accident, saving him from being crushed by fallen coal against the hard slate below.

It is during the undermining that accidents occasionally occur, for while the coal may seem hard and apparently safe, free slips, running through the "breast" cause it to suddenly and unexpectedly give way, while the miner is in a stooping position or upon his knees busily engaged in undermining the coal. In taking down the coal a wedge is driven in various directions, beginning always at places and sections deemed most advantageous to the miners. The sides and bottom of the "breast" are usually first relieved by driving the wedges angularly from the body of the coal, thereby enabling the miner to get it down in large "lumpy" form. When by a continuation of this process an entire breast is taken down, several cars of coal are ready and the miner awaits his "turn" for cars into which the coal is loaded. In case his "turn" is a little slow in reaching him, he profits his time by shearing the top of the breast on both sides for several feet, making an important headway preparatory to mining the next breast of coal. General conditions regulate the number of men working in each place, although the miners always feel at a disadvantage with over two in one room. This number is also preferable in a "pillar," although additional workmen or "butties," as the miner terms them, can be worked to better advantage there than they can in the room.

Of late years, however, it has been the custom to assign more men to a place than formerly, probably on account of the more limited supply of the coal beds, and it is not now infrequent to see as high as four men in a room and six in a pillar. The manner of furnishing coal cars, which on an average hold from two to three tons, is governed by what is known as a "turn." For instance, in a cross heading there are located twenty rooms, with two miners working in each. There are two drivers engaged in the heading bringing in and taking out the cars, making twenty-five trips a day, with two cars each. This

would average each room or pair of men five cars per day. The rooms are numbered, beginning with one and ending with twenty, so the "turnkeeper," a function performed by one of the drivers, is always conversant with what room is entitled to the first car in the morning by keeping a record where it ended the day previous.

Where the rooms are more numerous than in the illustration cited, and such is generally the case, the duty of "turnkeeper" is much more difficult, especially when the number of miners engaged in the different rooms vary materially. At times there are three, three and a-half and sometimes more employed in the rooms, the "half-turn" being held by a boy, and with complications of this character, the "turnkeeper's" lot is at times anything but an easy one. The system, however, is a fair one, giving every man the number of cars to which he is entitled. Five cars for two men is considered a fair average throughout the region, although some years ago the average was considerably more.

At certain seasons of the year the demand for coal lessens materially, in which event the miners only work part of the time. Idle time formerly occurred mostly in the winter months, due to the difficulty encountered in securing barges and tug boats during rough weather, but of late years this has been less frequent through some of the companies operating barges and tug boats of their own. This eliminates the uncertainties heretofore attending shipments of coal during the winter, and enables the companies to meet demands regularly by working the mines systematically in both summer and winter. All things considered, the mines are kept going fairly well, and the miners in most of them are kept reasonably engaged throughout the year. In some cases the drivers run the coal to the outside of the mine, their horses being trained to keep running a safe distance ahead, that is, of course, where the grade is such as to enable the loaded cars to run of themselves. In the absence of this grade the horses must be kept "hitched" to the cars, so that when necessary the cars can be hauled.

This was general when the mines first opened in the region, but to-day in quite a number of them the empty cars are taken

in and loaded ones are brought out by means of a stationary engine. Some of these stationary engine lines extend a considerable distance in the mines and greatly facilitate the production of coal. The inside terminus of these stationary lines mostly reach a central point, from which the drivers can easily haul the cars to and from the places where the miners are at work. Some of the mines enter the mountain at places quite distant from the "dump," so that the coal, after being brought out, has to be run down a tram-road several miles in length.

Where tram-roads are in operation, it is customary for the men to go to work on the first trip in the morning, and as a long train of these mine cars winds its way up and around the mountains, loaded with hundreds of men, all with mining lamps, trimmed and burning, upon their heads, it is a novel and picturesque scene.

THE MINERS.

The George's Creek miners are a superior class of men. They are of Scotch, English, Irish, Welsh and German nationalities and their descendants. During the strike of 1882 some Hungarians were brought into the county to displace the strikers; but few remained, and those who did have largely identified themselves with their social surroundings.

As a rule, the miners are very intelligent and industrious, and ever alive to the topics of the day. The nature of their occupation and the hard times through which they have passed in pursuance of their labors, make them unusually observant and argumentative. Much of their spare time is devoted to reading and quite a number of them have accumulated fairly good libraries. There are three daily and nine weekly papers published in Allegany and three weekly papers published in Garrett county. In addition to this, ready sale is found for the leading daily papers of the East, especially those from Baltimore City.

In the evening upon the street corners and in numerous places in the different mining towns, crowds of men gather and talk over and discuss such public matters as receive the

attention of the press throughout the country. A well-known characteristic of the miner is that of a free, fearless expression of his views, and in their discussions a spirit of good humor and broadmindedness abounds. There are few leading beneficial societies in this country that are not represented by a good membership in some of these localities.

They have also a miner's aid society, formed among the workmen in the separate mines, for the protection of themselves and families in case of injury or fatal accident.

Religious and educational institutions receive much encouragement from the people as a whole, for they strongly desire to further the advancement of their children, in order that they may acquire a degree of efficiency which many of the parents had neither time nor opportunity to secure. The facilities for an excellent common school education are first class in every district throughout the region.

Years ago, when shipments were made almost entirely by canal, much idle time resulted through the freezing of the water, thereby giving opportunity for the boys who worked in the mines to attend school and better equip themselves for the responsibilities of life. In recent years, at certain seasons, night school has been held, and many of the ambitious young miners have profited by the instruction given. The unsettled class of labor, common to some mining districts, can not be found in this region, for many of the miners own their homes, and consequently are not desirous of leaving them. They are a settled, industrious, honest class of men, and their condition, socially and intellectually, compares favorably with that of any other part of the State. Most of them made their homes here many years ago and have steadily pursued their avocation.

Large families are the rule in the mining districts, six children to a household reckoned the average, and the young men and women usually settle here, content to follow the avocations to which their parents are accustomed. Although the old settlers are composed of several nationalities, under the remarkable system of our government they have assimilated with our people in habit and customs, until to-day race lines are almost obliterated in the common bond of American citizenship.

A more patriotic citizenship can not be found than that which prevails in the hearts of both the young and the old men in the mountains of Western Maryland.

Boys are usually taken in the mines at the age of fourteen, a period at which they are supposed to be entitled to a "half-turn." They formerly were taken in the mine earlier, but "half-turns" are not as easily secured to-day, and some of them near the age of manhood before they obtain regular employment. The ambition of the miner boy generally tends toward the mine, and while many of them in after years aspire to something better, yet but a small percentage pursue any other kind of employment, The difficulty now experienced in getting employment for the boys enables them to devote a longer term at school, and this makes a greater likelihood of an increased percentage of those who incline towards the business or professional spheres of life.

The miners are generally healthy and attain a good age. "Miners' Asthma," caused by working in impure air, is prevalent to some extent among the older men, but it is believed that through improved ventilation the younger generation will not be subjected as much to ills of this nature.

The system under which the miners and their families receive medical attention is an excellent one. They pay one dollar a month to the physician, and according to a provision of law the employer is authorized to deduct this from the earnings of the men, yet they are not of necessity bound by this rule. First-class physicians reside in all the mining towns, and the miners choose their preference and use their own judgment as to paying the physician, although for convenience to both parties the custom of having it deducted from their pay usually prevails. The physician furnishes the medicines, and this, together with the service rendered, makes for the miners a beneficial, economic system. The young men over 21 years of age pay, in this respect, the same fee as heads of families.

MINING LEGISLATION—VENTILATION.

A proper ventilation of the coal mines is one of the most vital questions that has engaged the attention of those interested in the production of coal. To the miner, pure air is an absolute necessity, for without it his vitality would soon be weakened and destroyed. Even with a free and fresh current of air his occupation is attended with many disadvantages and exceedingly great danger. Therefore, it is but natural for the miners to contend for the latest improved methods for ventilating mines. Of late years, more care has been exercised by the mine owners in this regard, for through the efforts of the men, an inspection law was passed in 1876 providing for a mine inspector, whose duties are to see that the provisions of this law are strictly enforced.

The law not only required a thorough ventilation of the mines, but contained other features essential to the protection and welfare of the miners. Its operation demonstrated the need of further improvements, and in 1878 an amendment to the law was adopted, requiring that the timber be delivered to the miners at the face of the workings. In almost every succeeding session of the State Legislature demands have been made and efforts directed for a thorough revision of the inspection law. This, to a considerable extent, was effected in the session of 1898, making the duties of the inspector more comprehensive and exacting, and the care, caution and vigilance on the part of the companies more pronounced as to the safety of the miners' lives.

While there is some contention as to the revised measure being still insufficient to meet the existing needs of the miners, many yet contend that if its provisions are rigidly enforced and lived up to, that the complaints would be but few in number. There is no reason why the law should not be enforced, for its provisions are conservative and fair, contemplating a protection of interests that should be of mutual benefit to miner and mine owner.

SYSTEM OF PAYMENTS.

Prior to 1896, it was customary to pay the miners on the 15th day of each month for the wages earned the month previous. During that session of the General Assembly a semi-monthly pay bill was passed, requiring the companies, operating coal mines in Allegany county, to pay on the 10th and 25th of each month. They pay on the 10th for work done up to the 25th of the preceding month, and on the 25th for wages due on the 10th.

The companies, as a rule, pay regularly upon these days and the system is considered a much needed improvement over the monthly system of payments. The community is profited much by a more free circulation of money, as the men are able to make cash purchases more economically. The old 30 and 45-day credit system is a thing of the past, and the miner and merchant look upon its discontinuance with much favor.

COMPANY STORES.

The "pluck-me" stores so common to other coal mining regions have not received encouragement among the George's Creek miners. A number of the companies conducted a general merchandise business some years ago, which was largely supported by their employes. At the end of each month the amount of each man's purchases was deducted from his earnings. These stores created a good deal of ill-feeling with the employes, and the sentiment became so general and pronounced against them as to cause unpleasant relations between employer and employe.

This resulted in most of the companies discontinuing these stores, and for a long time no company stores were supposed to be conducted in the region, but within the last few years a number of stores have been so classed.

In the recent session of the Legislature a bill was passed prohibiting the selling of any merchandise on the part or in the interest of any mining or railroad company.

The law was to take effect January, 1899, but the stores in question are still in vogue and it remains for the future to demonstrate as to whether the force of this law will cause them to cease. The miners, and, in fact, the people throughout the entire region, believe that all workmen should spend their hard-earned money where they feel inclined. Therefore, if any store is conducted with a view toward the "pluck-me" system, in justice to the masses, the law recently enacted should call their owners to account and give to every man the opportunity to which he is entitled, of spending his earnings with whom he chooses.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The hours of labor in the coal mines vary, being regulated by the rules of the company. In 1884, a law was passed restricting the time to 10 hours, commencing at 7 A. M., reserving the right, however, for the employe to contract especially for overtime. Some mines start at 6 A. M. and others at 6.30 A. M., and when working full time usually suspend about 5 o'clock in the evening. At times during the busy season some of the mines work an extra quarter of a day.

Frequently there is a night-shift, when a certain number of men go to work as the day-turn quit. This is usually to expedite the driving of a heading or the mining of coal, the speedy excavation of which is deemed advantageous. The men are generally informed of work the night previous by means of bulletins posted in prominent or convenient places. The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company notify their men by a large whistle blowing each evening, and it is loud enough to be heard miles away. A certain number of blows indicate work or no work, and if work the hour of starting.

Regularity in these matters is more general now than formerly, due, no doubt, to the advance of modern conveniences.

CONDITIONS IN GENERAL.

Compared with other mining regions the miners of George's Creek are more happily surrounded. While they ofttimes feel need of improvement, yet the experience of men who have gone elsewhere to engage in mining coal, has been such as to prove the advantages enjoyed by the miners of Maryland.

Friction of a serious nature has been less frequent here than in other regions, for while some grievances may exist, the miners are always disposed to be fair and conservative in their deliberations. During the past four years the relations between the employer and employe have been amicably maintained, and it is believed that the several bitter struggles of the past, through the lessons involved, have imbued both sides with an ardent desire for harmony. Those most interested trust and fondly hope, in the event of future difficulty, that both miner and mine owner will strive to effect an amicable, satisfactory settlement, through fair and equitable methods.

The following tables show the extent of each coal company in Allegany and Garrett counties. They also give the shipments of coal from the entire region over the several routes from 1842 to 1898, inclusive, a period of fifty-seven years.

A careful examination of these tables, coupled with a study of the data here given, will give a fair knowledge of the status and workings of the coal fields of Maryland :

TABLE I.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R., from 1842 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Cumberl'd & Pennsylvania R. R.		
	B. & O. & L'l	C. & O. Canal	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842	757	.....	757
1843	3,661	.....	3,661
1844	5,156	.....	5,156
1845	13,738	.....	13,738
1846	11,240	.....	11,240
1847	20,615	.....	20,615
1848	36,571	.....	36,571
1849	63,676	.....	63,676
1850	73,783	3,167	76,950
1851	70,893	51,438	122,331
1852	128,534	46,357	174,891
1853	150,381	84,060	234,441
1854	148,953	63,731	212,684
1855	93,691	77,095	170,786
1856	86,994	80,387	167,381
1857	80,743	55,174	135,917
1858	48,018	166,712	214,730
1859	48,415	211,639	260,054
1860	70,669	232,278	302,947
1861	23,878	68,303	92,181
1862	71,745	75,206	146,951
1863	117,796	173,269	291,065
1864	287,126	194,120	481,246
1865	384,297	285,295	669,592
1866	592,938	291,019	883,957
1867	623,031	385,249	1,008,280
1868	659,115	424,406	1,083,521
1869	1,016,777	573,243	1,590,020
Totals	4,933,191	3,542,148	8,475,339

TABLE II.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R., from 1870 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R.			
	B. & O. & L'l	C. & O. Canal	Pa. R. R.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870	909,511	520,196	.....	1,429,707
1871	1,247,279	656,085	.....	1,903,364
1872	1,283,956	612,537	22,021	1,918,514
1873	1,509,570	641,220	114,589	2,265,379
1874	1,295,804	631,882	67,671	1,995,357
1875	1,095,880	715,673	160,213	1,971,766
1876	939,262	443,435	131,866	1,514,563
1877	755,278	473,646	170,884	1,399,808
1878	823,801	486,038	145,864	1,455,703
1879	933,240	397,009	154,264	1,484,513
1880	1,055,491	471,800	213,446	1,740,737
1881	1,113,263	270,156	153,501	1,536,920
1882	576,701	115,344	91,574	783,619
1883	851,985	302,678	217,065	1,371,728
1884	1,193,780	150,471	199,138	1,543,389
1885	1,091,904	171,460	206,227	1,469,591
1886	1,131,949	115,531	141,520	1,389,000
1887	1,584,114	132,177	176,241	1,892,532
1888	1,660,406	155,216	193,046	2,008,668
1889	1,430,381	26,886	177,152	1,634,419
1890	1,511,418	.....	291,704	1,803,122
1891	1,628,574	9,070	289,232	1,926,876
1892	1,426,994	93,705	214,011	1,734,710
1893	1,332,634	135,409	360,807	1,828,850
1894	1,068,739	95,523	372,205	1,536,467
1895	1,193,834	101,076	255,133	1,550,043
1896	1,344,402	169,195	163,471	1,677,068
1897	1,790,813	96,536	169,679	2,057,028
1898	2,131,626	24,997	116,195	2,272,818
Totals	35,912,589	8,214,951	4,968,719	49,096,259

TABLE III.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the Cumberland C. & I. Co.'s R. R., from 1842 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Cumberland C. & I. Co.'s R. R.		
	B. & O. & L'l	C. & O. Canal	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842	951	.....	951
1843	6,421	.....	6,421
1844	9,734	.....	9,734
1845	10,915	.....	10,915
1846	18,555	.....	18,555
1847	32,325	.....	32,325
1848	43,000	.....	43,000
1849	78,773	.....	78,773
1850	119,023	875	119,898
1851	103,808	31,540	135,348
1852	139,925	19,362	159,287
1853	155,278	70,535	225,813
1854	173,580	92,114	265,694
1855	97,710	100,691	198,401
1856	121,945	105,149	227,094
1857	88,573	54,000	142,573
1858	66,009	87,539	153,548
1859	72,423	86,203	158,626
1860	80,500	63,600	144,100
1861	25,983	29,296	55,279
1862	41,096	23,478	64,574
1863	111,087	43,523	154,610
1864	67,676	64,522	132,198
1865	104,651	57,907	162,558
1866	52,251	52,159	104,410
1867	40,106	72,904	113,010
1868	100,345	57,919	158,264
1869	130,017	78,908	208,925
Totals	2,092,660	1,192,224	3,284,884

TABLE IV.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the Eckhart Branch R. R., from 1870 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Eckhart Branch R. R.		
	B. & O. & L'l	C.& O.Canal	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870	114,404	83,941	198,345
1871	69,864	194,254	264,118
1872	26,586	203,666	230,252
1873	89,765	137,582	227,347
1874	113,670	135,182	248,852
1875	52,505	164,165	216,670
1876	15,285	189,005	204,290
1877	63,181	111,350	174,531
1878	99,455	123,166	222,621
1879	141,907	104,238	246,145
1880	197,525	131,325	328,850
1881	271,570	151,526	423,096
1882	199,183	76,140	275,323
1883	197,235	141,390	338,625
1884	289,884	124,718	414,602
1885	289,407	117,829	407,236
1886	243,321	113,791	357,112
1887	332,798	125,305	458,103
1888	374,888	95,191	470,079
1889	368,497	26,407	394,904
1890	*522,334	.....	522,334
1891	463,142	39,294	502,436
1892	349,207	170,116	519,323
1893	341,321	201,947	543,268
1894	436,216	208,914	645,130
1895	†464,407	212,534	676,941
1896	610,418	195,279	805,697
1897	586,592	166,699	753,283
1898	507,196	213,139	720,335
Totals	7,831,763	3,958,085	11,789,848

* Of this amount 3,744 tons were shipped to Pennsylvania Railroad.

† Of this amount 21 tons were shipped to Pennsylvania Railroad.

TABLE V.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the George's Creek & Cumberland R. R., from 1881 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	George's Creek & Cumberland R. R.			
	B & O. & L'l	C. & O. Canal	Pa. R. R.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	4,947	83,136	125,097	213,180
1882	31,436	78,298	93,861	203,595
1883	77,829	215,767	202,223	495,819
1884	283,336	69,765	156,959	510,060
1885	291,685	79,455	214,518	585,658
1886	348,196	53,480	98,371	500,047
1887	418,057	4,863	153,230	576,150
1888	341,024	112	286,787	627,923
1889	243,487	.....	365,029	608,516
1890	228,138	.....	677,593	905,731
1891	229,226	.....	763,845	993,111
1892	236,314	.....	568,003	804,317
1893	201,938	.....	741,954	943,892
1894	111,036	.....	773,074	884,110
1895	110,258	125	1,031,015	1,141,398
1896	75,400	.....	995,443	1,070,843
1897	111,135	.....	918,712	1,029,847
1898	100,312	.....	913,775	1,014,087
Totals	3,443,794	585,001	9,079,489	13,108,284

TABLE VI.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Ry., from 1881 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	West Va. Central & Pittsburg Ry. Co.			
	B. & O. & L'l	C.& O.Canal	Pa. R. R.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	11,256	.....	.....	11,256
1882	243,937	12,213	.....	256,150
1883	313,020	20,284	.....	333,304
1884	465,678	.....	.....	465,678
1885	403,457	.....	.....	403,457
1886	346,308	.....	.....	346,308
1887	389,378	.....	59,633	449,011
1888	292,898	36,181	235,318	564,397
1889	315,220	4,166	256,661	576,047
1890	465,197	.....	309,707	774,904
1891	535,942	2,757	420,974	959,673
1892	544,662	3,080	423,472	971,214
1893	547,226	751	483,780	1,031,797
1894	468,274	.....	432,125	900,399
1895	650,076	816	506,911	1,157,803
1896	776,941	.....	530,881	1,307,822
1897	1,125,602	.....	337,729	1,463,331
1898	1,161,269	.....	365,127	1,526,396
Totals	9,056,381	80,248	4,362,318	13,498,947

TABLE VII.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the G. C. R. R. and Hamp. R. R., from 1853 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	G. C. R.R. Totals. Tons.	Hamp RR B.&O.R.R Tons.	Year.	Empire & W. Va. M. Totals. Tons.	Hamp RR B.&O.R.R Tons.
1853	73,725	.....	1875	63,537	90,800
1854	181,303	.....	1876	108,723	7,505
1855	227,245	65,570	1877	.....	.....
1856	269,210	42,765	1878	.....	998
1857	252,368	51,628	1879	.....	51
1858	218,318	63,060	1880	66,573	.....
1859	257,740	47,934	1881	77,461	.....
1860	289,298	52,564	1882	21,779	.....
1861	85,554	36,660	1883	4,697	.....
1862	69,482	36,627	1884	1,250	.....
1863	266,430	36,240	1885	32	.....
1864	.....	44,552		673,825	
1865	.....	71,345			
1866	.....	90,964	1886	.....	.....
1867	.....	72,532	1887	.....	.....
1868	.....	88,658	1888	.....	.....
1869	.....	83,724	1889	.....	.....
	*2,190,673		1890	.....	.....
			1891	.....	.....
	Empire and W. Va. Mines.		1892	.....	.....
			1893	.....	.....
			1894	.....	.....
			1895	.....	.....
1870	28,035	60,988	1896	.....	.....
1871	81,218	96,453	1897	.....	.....
1872	85,441	121,364	1898	.....	.....
1873	77,582	103,793			
1874	57,492	109,194	Totals.	2,864,498	1,475,969

*Of this amount 35,149 tons were shipped to Chesapeake & Ohio Canal via Piedmont, B. & O. R. R., to Cumberland.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Shipments of Coal by Baltimore & Ohio R. R. and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, from 1842 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Total by B. & O. & L'l	Total by C. & O. Canal	Aggregate.
	Tons.	Tons.	
1842	1,708	.....	1,708
1843	10,082	.....	10,082
1844	14,890	.....	14,890
1845	24,653	.....	24,653
1846	29,795	.....	29,795
1847	52,940	.....	52,940
1848	79,571	.....	79,571
1849	142,449	.....	142,449
1850	192,806	4,042	196,848
1851	174,701	82,978	257,679
1852	268,459	65,719	334,178
1853	376,219	157,760	533,979
1854	503,836	155,845	659,681
1855	478,486	183,786	662,272
1856	502,330	204,120	706,450
1857	465,912	116,574	582,486
1858	395,405	254,251	649,656
1859	426,512	297,842	724,354
1860	493,031	295,878	788,909
1861	172,075	97,599	269,674
1862	218,950	98,684	317,634
1863	531,553	216,792	748,345
1864	399,354	258,642	657,996
1865	560,293	343,202	903,495
1866	736,153	343,178	1,079,331
1867	735,669	458,153	1,193,822
1868	848,118	482,325	1,330,443
1869	1,230,518	652,151	1,882,669
Totals	10,066,468	4,769,521	14,825,989

TABLE IX.

Showing Shipments of Coal over the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Pennsylvania R. R. and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, from 1870 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Total by B. & O. & L'l	Total by C. & O. Canal	Total by Penn. R. R.	Aggregate.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1870	1,112,938	604,137	.....	1,717,075
1871	1,494,814	850,339	.....	2,345,153
1872	1,517,347	816,103	22,021	2,355,471
1873	1,780,710	778,802	114,589	2,674,101
1874	1,576,160	767,064	67,671	2,410,895
1875	1,302,237	879,838	160,698	2,342,773
1876	1,070,775	632,440	131,866	1,835,081
1877	818,459	584,996	170,884	1,574,339
1878	924,254	609,204	145,864	1,679,322
1879	1,075,198	501,247	154,264	1,730,709
1880	1,319,589	603,125	213,446	2,136,160
1881	1,478,502	504,818	278,598	2,261,918
1882	1,085,249	269,782	185,435	1,540,466
1883	1,444,766	680,119	419,288	2,544,173
1884	2,233,928	344,954	356,097	2,934,979
1885	2,076,485	368,744	420,745	2,865,974
1886	2,069,774	282,802	239,891	2,592,467
1887	2,724,347	262,345	389,104	3,375,796
1888	2,669,216	286,700	715,151	3,671,067
1889	2,357,585	57,459	798,842	3,213,886
1890	2,723,341	.....	1,282,748	4,006,089
1891	2,856,888	51,121	1,474,087	4,382,096
1892	2,557,177	266,901	1,205,486	4,029,564
1893	2,423,159	338,107	1,586,541	4,347,807
1894	2,084,265	304,437	1,577,404	3,966,106
1895	2,418,554	314,551	1,793,080	4,526,185
1896	2,807,161	364,474	1,689,795	4,861,430
1897	3,614,142	263,227	1,426,120	5,303,489
1898	*3,900,403	238,136	1,395,097	5,533,736
Totals	57,517,423	12,825,972	18,414,812	88,758,207

* Includes 138,593 tons used on line of Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, and at Cumberland and Piedmont; also 480,316 tons used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in locomotives, rolling mills, etc.

TABLE X.

Showing Shipments of Coal by each Company in the George's Creek Region for 1898, as Compared with 1897, giving Increase or Decrease.

Name of Company or Mine.	1898.					Compared with 1897.	
	B. & O. R. R	C. & O. Canal	Pa. R. R.	Surp & L'l.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Consolidation Coal Co.	1,127,979	221,568	3,289	82,582	1,435,418	169,736	.....
Black, Sheridan, Wilson Co.	738,245	.....	13,051	29,571	780,867	56,150	.....
George's Creek Coal & Iron Co.	427,363	16,568	44,653	10,540	499,124	5,736	.....
American Coal Co.	82,517	.....	360,272	21,539	464,328	.....	11,637
Maryland Coal Co	8,175	.....	365,830	9,874	383,879	12,645	.....
New Central Coal Co.	57,794	.....	143,020	2,864	203,678	.....	2,584
Borden Mining Co.	6,509	.....	99,855	10,262	116,626	.....	51,917
Davis Coal & Coke Co. (Franklin Mine)	66,957	.....	31,397	15,276	113,630	10,745	.....
Big Vien Coal Co. (Md.)	65,098	.....	.....	54	65,152	3,348	.....
Piedmont Mining Co.	18,092	.....	.....	*11,126	29,218	29,218	.....
Piedmont Cumberland Coal Co.	9,821	.....	.....	†5,629	15,450	.....	11,500
Barton Mining Co. (Swanton).	13,368	.....	.....	132	13,500	.....	13,653
Atlantic & George's Creek Consolidated Coal Co.	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	7,346
Totals.	2,621,918	238,136	1,061,367	199,449	4,120,870	287,578	98,637

* Of this amount 9,850 tons were delivered by C. & P. R. R. to W. Va. C. & P. Ry. at Westernport Junction and went to P. R. R.

† Of this amount 4,158 tons were delivered by C. & P. R. R. to W. Va. C. & P. Ry. at Westernport Junction and went to P. R. R.

TABLE XI.

Showing Shipments of Coal by each Company in the North Potomac Basin for 1898, as Compared with 1897, giving Increase or Decrease.

Name of Company or Mine.	1898.				Compared with 1897.	
	B. & O. R. R	Pa. R. R.	Surp. & L'l.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Davis Coal & Coke Co. (Thomas Mine)	231,968	93,825	†56,807	382,600	23,500	.....
Davis Coal & Coke Co. (Coketon Mine)	34,471	22,281	‡255,452	312,204	14,126	.....
Davis Coal & Coke Co. (Windom Mine)	40,104	15,910	61,170	117,184	18,358	.....
Davis Coal & Coke Co. (Hampshire Mine)	31,890	39,100	4,101	75,091	14,886	.....
W. Va. Central & Pittsburg Ry Co., Elk Garden Mines	177,024	137,511	5,434	319,969	.....	40,051
Cumberland Coal Co (Douglas Mine)	49,914	11,569	‖83,799	145,282	46,875	.....
Junior Coal Co.	10,644	3,389	§21,745	35,778	.....	1,838
Barnum Mine	12,004	7,584	1,340	20,928	20,908	.....
Merrill Mine	934	2,561	234	3,729	1,316	.....
Manor Big Vein Coal Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,559
Piedmont Big Vein Coal Co (Warnock Mine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,434
Atlas Coal & Coke Co. (Fairfax Mine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428
Roaring Creek Coal Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378
Custer Mine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Totals	588,953	333,730	490,082	1,412,765	139,969	98,763

† Of this amount 15,583 tons were converted into 10,389 net tons of Coke, all of which went to B. & O. R. R.

‡ Of this amount 254,599 tons were converted into 169,733 net tons of Coke, of which 144,846 tons went to B. & O. R. R., 23,754 tons to P. R. R. and 1,132 tons used locally.

‖ Of this amount 81,747 tons were converted into 54,747 net tons of Coke, of which 47,877 tons went to B. & O. R. R., 6,817 tons to P. R. R. and 53 tons used locally.

§ Of this amount 5,922 tons were converted into 3,948 net tons of Coke, of which 3,896 tons went to B. & O. R. R. and 52 tons used locally.

TABLE XII.

Giving Summary of Shipments of Coal by Route for 1898.

From	B. & O. R. R.	C. & O. Canal.	Pa. R. R.	Surp. & Local.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cumberland & Pa. R. R.	2,018,923	24,997	116,195	*112,703	2,272,818
Eckhart Branch R. R...	467,008	213,139	.....	40,188	720,335
George's Creek & Cumberland R. R.....	69,030	....	913,775	31,282	1,014,087
West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Ry.....	655,910	.....	365,127	†505,358	1,526,396
Totals	3,210,871	238,136	1,395,097	689,531	5,533,635

* Of this amount 14,308 tons were delivered by C. & P. R. R. to W. Va. C. & P. Ry. at Westernport Junction and went to P. R. R.

† Of this amount 357,851 tons were converted into 238,817 net tons of coke, and of the coke 207,008 tons was shipped over the B. & O. R. R., 30,571 tons over the Penna. R. R., and 1,238 tons were used locally.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Wages Paid for Mining in the George's Creek Region and Number of Men Employed by each Company.

	Cts. per Ton.
1856—January to May, 1862	$ 30
1862—June to September	40
1862—September to January, 1863	45
1863—January to March, 1864	50
1864—April to June	60
1864—June to September	75
1864—September to May, 1865	1 00
1865—June to May, 1866	75
1866—May to January, 1877	65
1877—January to August	50
1877—August to March, 1878	55
1878—March to October, 1879	40
1879—October to February, 1880	50
1880—February to March 15, 1882	65
Strike till August 24.	
1882—August 24 to November, 1884	50
1884—November to March 8, 1886	40
Six weeks strike for 50 cents.	
1886—April to March 1, 1887	40
1887—March to April 1, 1894	50
1894—April to May 8th	40
Seven weeks strike for 50 cents.	
1894—July to April 1, 1896	40
1896—April to present time	45

	No. Men.
American Coal Company	396
Barton Mining Company	40
Borden Mining Company	100
Big Vein Coal Company	50
Barton & George's Creek V. C. Company	325
Consolidation Coal Company	1,632
Davis Coal & Coke Company	143
George's Creek Coal & Iron Company	442
Maryland Coal Company	435
New Central Coal Company	187
Union Mining Company	643
Piedmont & Cumberland Coal Company	40
Piedmont Mining Company	94
Pattison Mining Company	36
Watson-Loy Coal Company	64
Merrill Coal Company	24
Total	4,651

COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

OYSTERS, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF OYSTERS INSPECTED IN MARYLAND DURING THE SEASON OF 1898–1899.

1898–1899.	Bushels.	Totals.
1898.		
September 12	19,332¼	
September 19	47,676½	
September 26	56,480½	
		123,488¼
October 3	80,537½	
October 10	81,831	
October 17	113,110¼	
October 24	197,642¾	
October 31	309,564¾	
		782,686¼
November 7	346,902¾	
November 14	338,616	
November 21	306,538	
November 28	274,136	
		1,366,252¾
December 5	246,217	
December 12	249,593	
December 19	267,874½	
December 27	207,768½	
December 31	227,066	
		1,198,518¾
1899.		
January 9	138,089¼	
January 16	148,206½	
January 23	118,115¼	
January 30	219,781	
		624,192
February 6	155,956	
February 20	111,507¾	
February 27	83,132¾	
		354,596½
March 6	95,871¾	
March 13	111,662½	
March 20	176,290½	
March 27	108,449½	
		492,274¼
April 3	99,310	
April 10	94,669½	
April 17	103,306½	
April 24	128,324	
		425,610
May 1	80,195½	80,195½
Grand total, bushels		5,447,814¼

Of the above amount 4,271,726½ bushels were inspected in Baltimore City. There are 10 inspection districts in Maryland, 5 being located in Baltimore. The remaining districts comprise Oxford, Crisfield, St Michaels, Cambridge and Annapolis.

These oysters are used for raw shipment by the packers and for local use, but does not include oysters for the raw box trade.

TABLE SHOWING INSPECTIONS OF TOBACCO AT THE STATE WAREHOUSES FOR 1898.

Total Net Receipts	36,210 Hhds.
* Total Shipments	38,739 "

Where Shipped.	Hhds.
Bremen	3,949
Holland	16,054
Hamburg	2,109
Antwerp	213
Northern Europe	272
France	19,009
England	30
Home Consumption and Coastwise	5,674
Total	47,310

* Shipments exceed receipts 2,529 hogsheads, due to a demand for considerable common tobacco remaining in the warehouses for several years past. Of the total shipments, 8,571 hogsheads were received from Ohio.

TABLE SHOWING PACK OF TOMATOES AND CORN IN MARYLAND, FOR THE YEARS 1897 AND 1898.

TOMATOES.

	1897.	1898.
Cases, 2 dozen cans each	1,381,989	1,918,872

CORN (MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.)

	1897.	1898.
Cases, 2 dozen Cans each	260,780	389,180

	1897.	1898.
Value of canned goods exported from Baltimore	$941,729 00	$1,136,766 00

Price of tomatoes for season of 1899 advanced to $6.50 and $7.00 per ton.

APPENDIX.

LABOR LAWS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1898 AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

CHAPTER 458.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Act of 1892, chapter 286, entitled "An act to add a new section to Article 4 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title 'City of Baltimore,' sub-title 'Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,' and to come in after Section 31, and to be called Section 31A, relating to the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers upon city work," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

"Sec. 31A. No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any officer, agent, contractor or sub-contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours per day as a day's labor; provided, further, that this section shall not apply to the employes of the Fire Department, Bay View Asylum, or the Baltimore City Jail. Any such officer, agent, contractor or sub-contractor who shall require any mechanic or laborer to work more than eight hours per day, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offence, one-half of such fine to go to the informer; said fines to be collected as other fines are collected by law."

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1898.

Approved April 9, 1898.

RESTRICTING EMPLOYMENT OF POLICE.

CHAPTER 474.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That an additional section, to be known as 759B, be added to Article 4 of the Public Local Laws, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Police," to read as follows:

"Sec. 759B. That no member of the police force provided for by this Article and sub-title shall be by the said Board of Police Commissioners employed, or be permitted to be employed, to do or perform for the said

board, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, any mechanical work or labor other than the work or labor required of the members of said police force by the provisions of this article and sub-title relating to police duties. The purpose and object of this section is to prevent patrolmen and other members of said police force from being taken from the performance of police duty, as prescribed by this article and sub-title, and made to perform the work and labor of carpenters, bricklayers and similar mechanical work and labor."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

EXAMINATION OF HORSESHOERS.

CHAPTER 491.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice horseshoeing in the City of Baltimore or in the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, unless such person has obtained a certificate and has been duly registered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That a "Board of Examiners for Horseshoers" is hereby created, which shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be doing business as veterinarian only, two master horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers, all doing business in Baltimore City, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, and the term of which they shall hold office shall be four years, except that the members of said board to be first appointed under this Act shall be designated by the Governor to serve one for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and unless removed by the Governor, until their successors are duly appointed. Any vacancy in said board, for any cause, shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That said board shall meet in the month of May next after the passage of this Act, and organize by the election of a president and secretary, and thereafter shall hold regular meetings in the months of May and November in every year, and such special meetings for the examination of persons desiring to practice horseshoeing, as occasion may require; that they shall pass such by-laws and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act; and said board shall, at its first meeting, prescribe and clearly define the qualifications and tests necessary to obtain a ceftificate as master or journeyman horseshoer. Printed copies of such requirements shall be furnished to all persons desiring to pass an examination for said certificate, and any person who shall, on examination, be found by a majority of said board to possess the said requirements so prescribed, shall be granted a certificate to that effect on the

payment to said board of a fee of two dollars ; and all proceedings of said board shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4 *And be it enacted*, That any person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer in the City of Baltimore or the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, for three years prior to the passage of this Act, who will file an affidavit to that effect with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate without an examination, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents to said board ; or any one who has a certificate from any duly constituted examining board of the State of Maryland, or of any other State, that he is a competent master or journeyman horseshoer, on filing and registering said certificate or a copy thereof with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate from said board without examination on payment of a fee of two dollars ; but, that after the passage of this Act, no person who has not served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for a period of three years shall be entitled to an examination for said certificate.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers and bear its seal ; and that the secretary of said board shall keep a book, in which all certificates so issued, and the names of the persons to whom the certificates shall have been issued, shall be duly registered, and a transcript from said book of registration, certified by the secretary, with the seal of the board, shall be evidence in any court in the State, and that said secretary shall furnish to any one a copy of his certificate on payment of the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or be confined in the Baltimore City Jail, or Baltimore County Jail, not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court. All fines received under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the city of Baltimore, or of Baltimore county, if the offense shall have been committed in said county. The provisions of this Act shall not interfere with the right of the owners of horses to have them shod at their owu shops.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

MINE INSPECTION LAW.

CHAPTER 34.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Sections 196 to 209, inclusive, of Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," and Sections 152 to 164, inclusive, of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Garrett County," sub-title

"Manufactures and Mines," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that certain new sections be and the same are hereby added to the said respective articles, to follow in the first-mentioned article, Section 209, and be designated as "Sections 209A, 209B, 209C and 209D," and in the second herein mentioned article, to follow Section 164, and to be designated as "Sections 164A, 164B and 164C," and to read as to the sections hereby repealed and re-enacted, and also as to the said new sections as follows:

"*196 of Article 1 and 150 of Article 12.* That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one Mine Inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office for two years from the date of his appointment."

"*197 of Article 1 and 151 of Article 12.* No person shall be eligible to the office of Mine Inspector until he shall have attained the age of thirty years and shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and working and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties, and the nature and constituent parts of various gases of mines, and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines; and it shall be required that he has had five years practical experience as a working miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment."

"*198 of Article 1 and 152 of Article 12.* That before entering upon and discharging any of the duties of his office, the Mine Inspector shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties hereinafter set forth, in an impartial manner, uninfluenced by the fear, favor or influence of any person or corporation whatever."

"*199 of Article 1 and 153 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of said Mine Inspector to carefully and personally examine each mine that may be in operation in Allegany and Garrett counties at least once in every month, and oftener, if necessary, to see that every precaution is taken to insure safety to all workmen that may be engaged in said mines, and to see that the provisions of this Act are strictly observed, and it shall further be the duty of said Inspector, after being notified by the coroner or magistrate of either Allegany or Garrett counties, to attend at every inquest that may be held on the bodies of any person or persons that may lose their life or lives while engaged in work in or about any of the coal mines of said counties, and he shall examine closely into the cause by which such person or persons lost their life or lives, and if it shall be shown that said person or persons lost their life or lives by any wilful violation of the provisions of this Act by any owner or lessee or agent of said mines or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, the widow or lineal heirs of the person or persons whose life or lives shall be lost may institute a suit against said owner, lessee or operator of said mines, where or wherein the accident took place, and may recover such damages as the courts may determine for the loss they have sustained by the death of the person or persons whose life or lives have been lost while engaged at work in or about said mines."

"*200 of Article 1 and 154 of Article 12.* That the said Mine Inspector, while in office, shall not act as land agent or superintendent or manager of any mine, and shall in no manner whatever be under the employ of any mining companies or owners operating mines in said counties; and it shall be the duty of said Mine Inspector on or before the first day of January in every year to make a report to the Governor of his proceedings as such Mine Inspector, and the condition of each and every mine in said counties, stating therein all accidents that may have happened in or about said mines, and set forth in said reports all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make suggestions, as he may deem important, as to any further legislation on the subject of mining."

"*201 of Article 1 and 155 of Article 12.* That the owner, lessee or agent of every coal mine that may now or hereafter be in operation in said counties of Allegany and Garrett, whether working by slope, shaft or drift, shall provide and establish within six months from the passage of this Act for every such mine a proper system of pure air ventilation by satisfactory and effective modes, either natural or artificial, and said ventilation shall be maintained thereafter as long as said mine is worked or operated, in every working place throughout the mine, and to expel from said mine the noxious gases or impure air, so that the mine, in all its working headings, rooms, cross cuts and working places, shall be in a healthful condition for the men working therein, and free from danger to their lives and health by keeping therefrom such impure air or gases."

"*202 of Article 1, and 156 of Article 12.* That the owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett shall furnish at their own expense all props and all the requisite timber that may be necessary to be used in the working of said mines, and as the miners employed at work therein proceed with the working of their excavation, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mines to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading room, cross cut or other excavation in the mines where the miners are at work, and the owner, lessee or agent operating any such mines shall, at their own expense, properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars or other excavations not recently worked, and lay up roads by contract or otherwise to and in the same, previous to the miners starting new or further work or excavations therein, and said owner, lessee or agent shall construct each heading hereafter driven in every mine of sufficient height and width, said height not to exceed the natural thickness of the vein, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving cars along said headings."

"*203 of Article 1, and 157 of Article 12.* That whenever any noxious gases or impure air is known to exist in any part of any mine being worked in either of said Allegany or Garrett counties by such owner, lessee or agent, and which is likely to endanger the health or lives of the miners employed therein, it shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector,

upon the same being known to him, to proceed at once to make a careful examination of the ventilating apparatus of the said mine, and if he shall find that the noxious gases or impure air existing in said mine resulted from the bad condition of the ventilating apparatus connected therewith, he shall immediately notify the owner, lessee or agent, to close said mine, or part of mine, or expel from the same all noxious gases or impure air therein, and to properly ventilate the same, and after such notification, if any owner, lessee or agent of such mine shall neglect for the space of ten days, to close said mine or part of mine or to take proper steps to remove such gases or impure air from such mine, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, and he shall be indictable and punishable for the the same as for any other violation of this Act, as hereinafter provided."

"*204 of Article 1 and 158 of Article 12.* That the Mine Inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said Allegany or Garrett counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once a month on the scales of the different mines in said counties, in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and to do any other act that he may deem necessary to ascertain whether or not the miners are allowed full weight of coal in the mining cars when placed upon the the scales of the different mines, and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of any said mines, before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster or before making any report as said weighmaster to said owner, lessee or agent, to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the county in which the opening or mouth of said mine is situated, that he will perform the duties of weighmaster, as prescribed by this Act, at such mine, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight of coal in each mining car to the party or parties who mined the same, at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton and all fractions thereof to be counted in hundred weights (cwts.) But said oath of weighmaster shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundred weights (cwts.) in manner following. Namely: Where the odd pounds in any mining car in excess of the whole hundred weight therein shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds, the said weighmaster shall credit such miner with a whole hundred weight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds less than a whole hundred weight less than fifty-six pounds then said weighmaster shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds, and said weighmaster shall deliver a copy under his hand and seal of said justice of said affidavit to the Mine Inspector, and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster to perform the several acts and matters specified in said affidavit."

"*205 of Article 1 and 159 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owners, lessees or agents of any of said mines, to keep in ink or indelible pencil, a list or statement

of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in each car mined each day, and the person mining the same, and place, and keep said list in some place at the weigh-house where said coal is weighed, where the miners interested therein may and can inspect it on and at all times throughout the same day on which the coal specified therein was mined, and each of said lists so placed there by said weighmaster shall be kept by him for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days from the day on which the same is made out."

"*206 of Article 1, and 160 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of every person or body corporate, lessee, owner or agent operating a mine or mines in either of said counties of Allegany or Garrett, to provide correct and accurate scales, upon which all coal mined in said mine shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be taken from the mine-cars in which the miners have loaded the same, and it shall be duty of every owner, lessee or agent of every mine to cause the average weight of all the cars used in any such mine to be plainly stamped in some conspicuous place on each of said cars."

"*207 of Article 1, and 161 of Article 12.* That, at any time, upon the request in writing to that effect of the majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett to agent, lessee, operator or owner of such mine, such owner, lessee, operator or agent of such coal mine shall permit said miners (but at their own expense) to provide and keep in the said weigh-house at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check weigh-master, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined in each mine is being weighed by the weigh-master of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining-car load of coal, as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon by said weigh-master, and upon the discovery by such check weigh-master of any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this Act by the weigh-master employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check weigh-master to immediately lay all such information before the State's Attorney of the county in which such weigh-house is situated, or the Mine Inspector, for their action upon the same."

"*208 of Article 1 and 162 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, mining boss, overseer, roadsman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever, in or about said mines in said Allegany or Garrett counties, or the tram roads or incline planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged, so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their co-laborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected as far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss and injury, and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings and other excavations wherein they may be working as close up to their work as may be practicable so as to

guard, as far as practicable, against all accidents from falls of roof, side or breast, coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter, and any miner or person employed or working in or about said mines who shall be guilty of any wilful negligence in respect of any of the matter specified in this section, whereby the lives, health or safety of any co-laborers in and about said mines, or any of the property of the owners in or about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction, to be fined as hereinafter provided; and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the Mine Inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this section, he shall at once order such person to take immediate steps to secure the safety of the person or property so jeopardized, and in case of the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

"*209 of Article 1 and 163 of Article 12.* That the grand juries that may be hereafter summoned by the Circuit Courts of Allegany and Garrett counties are hereby authorized and empowered to summon said Inspector before them, then at each term of court in said counties, and to examine into and take cognizance of the conduct of any Mine Inspector appointed under this Act, and in case any grand jury of either Allegany or Garrett counties shall at any time recommend in their report that any Mine Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act should be removed from his office for misbehavior therein, neglect of duty, incompetency or inability through any cause to act, then, and in such case the clerk of the Circuit Court in which such report is filed, shall forthwith transmit a copy of the same, certified under the seal of the court, to the Governor of Maryland, who upon receipt of the same, shall at once remove such Mine Inspector and proceed to appoint some other person to the office in his stead, to serve until his successor as hereinbefore provided."

"*209A of Article 1 and 164 of Article 12.* That it shall be lawful, however, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any owner, lessee, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett worked by shaft alone, to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement, and it shall also be lawful for any owner, lessee or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at any one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein, by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement, fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided; it shall not be obligatory on such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom, but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft, shall be measured by a sworn measurer, and said

owner, lessee or agent shall cause the capacity of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon; provided, however, that apart from the exception contained in this section, said owner, lessee or agent of any such mine specified in this section, operating the same, shall be held to all requirements and be subject to all the liabilities and penalties which are provided herein in relation to the working and operation of all other coal mines covered by this Act."

"*209B of Article 1, and 164A of Article 12.* That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, mining boss, roadsman, overseer, driver or miner or other person violating, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or violating in any manner any of its provisions, shall be held and deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as depriving the courts of their jurisdiction to take cognizance of any offense specified in or covered by this Act of which they would have had jurisdiction in the common law."

"*209C of Article 1, and 164B of Article 12.* That any Mine Inspector or Weighmaster, at any of said mines, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of this Act, or violating or failing to perform in any way any of the duties of his office or position as herein prescribed, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court."

"*209D of Article 1, and 164C of Article 12.* Said Mine Inspector shall be paid an annual salary, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly, which said salary shall be paid out of the State's money by a warrant of the Comptroller upon the State Treasury for the same."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 14, 1898.

ANTI-COMPANY STORE LAW.

CHAPTER 493.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or mining corporation, doing business in Allegany county, nor for the president, vice-president, manager, superintendent, any director or other officer of such corporation, to own or have any interest in any general store or merchandise business in Allegany county, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold, nor to conduct or carry on any such business, or have any interest in the profits of the same in Allegany county, nor to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandise in such county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany County to issue a trader's license to any corporation or person or persons to sell goods, wares or merchandise, unless he shall first administer to the party applying therefor an oath that no railroad or mining company, or president, manager, superintendent, or any director, or other officer of such corporation, has any interest directly or indirectly in such store or business, or the profits thereof, purposed to be carried on under said license.

SEC. 3. *And be it eaacted*, That any store or business conducted in Allegany county by railroad or mining corporation, or private individuals engaged in railroading or mining, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold to the employes of the owners of such store or business in part payment of their wages as such employes, shall be subject to a suit at law for damages by the employes purchasing such goods, and be liable to the said employes in a sum of money equal to the amount paid for such goods, wares or merchandise bought by such employes.

SEC 4. *And be it enacted*, That any such mining corporation who, through its stockholders, officers, by any rule or regulation of its business, shall make any contract with the keepers or owners of any other store whereby the employes of such corporation shall be obliged to trade with such keeper or owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to damages payable to said employe to the extent of the amount of goods purchased from such store; proof of such a contract between the mining corporation and the store-keeper shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact that such store is under control of such mining corporation and in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any corporation or person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, which is hereby declared to be a law to prevent employers from controling the trade of their employes or coercing and directing them to any certain store, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the license of such corporation, person or persons shall be suppressed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1899.

Approved April 14, 1898.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

Amount of appropriation, March 1, 1898		$5,000 00
Salary of Chief	$2,500 00	
Other salaries	1,591 00	
Rent	350 00	
Advertising	52 19	
Newspaper subscriptions	38 50	
Door Check	5 50	
Printing	53 00	
Stationery supplies	15 95	
Lettering door	6 50	
State Gazeteer	5 00	
Book shelf	4 50	
Cleaning carpet	4 49	
National Association, Bureau of Statistics	26 50	
Typewriting supplies	10 45	
Rubber stamp	1 00	
Toilet supplies	19 75	
Ice Supply	27 95	
Postage	96 10	
Travelling expenses	191 62	
Total	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

DO NOT CIRCULATE

DO NOT CIRCULATE